The New-York Times.

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THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

Anti-Administration Convention in Ulster County.

REPUBLICANS AND AMERICANS IN COUNCIL.

GREAT MEETING AT KINGSTON.

Speeches of the Hon. Horace Greeley, the Hon. Joel T. Headley and the Hon. Mr. Westbrook—The Union Platform.

From Our Own Reporter.

Nearly every town in Ulster County was represented yesterday at a Convention held in Kingston, in obedience to a call addressed to all the electors of the county disposed to favor a combination of the American and Republican parties in opposition to the present National Administration, because of its tergiversations on the Kansas question, and its reckless expenditure of the public moneys, and furthermore, "In favor of establishing the purity and supremacy of the ballot-box," by the enactment of a registry law. This movement has been the subject of considerable debate, and among the Simon-Pure adherents of both parties concerned, has elicited no inconsiderable opposition. Kingston, for several days, has been in a state of political ferment. As illustrative of the extent to which party feeling may carry men, the story is told, on good authority, that whilst the Convention was being addressed yesterday by Mr. HEADLEY he was interrupted by the receipt of a letter signed by three prominent members of the American Party in the county, to wit, Mr. WUAT, the Sheriff; Mr. BOOKSTAVER, the Surrogate, and Mr. DANIEL BEADSLEY, editor of the local Nativist sheet, *The People's Press*, intimating, that as faithful devotees of the order, they would lend countenance to no coalition movement before the meeting of the State Council in Albany on the 24th, and requesting Mr. HEADLEY, if he valued their friendship, to exhibit his orthodoxy by desisting *instanter*. That a letter was received by Mr. HEADLEY whilst speaking, is beyond all question. That its terms were substantially what has been stated above, there is little room to doubt.

The Convention was called for 12 o'clock. At ten minutes after, there being exactly one hundred persons in the room, the meeting was temporarily organized by the election of Mr. ERASTUS COOK, as Chairman, and Mr. JACOB B. HARDENBURGH, as Secretary.

The following Committees were then, pursuant to motion, appointed by the Chairman and accepted by the Convention.

Committee on Organization.—David L. Barnard, Fred. L. Westbrook, E. D. Terwilliger, Dr. Hambin. James M. Cooper, Eugene Hardenburgh, Nathan Williams.

Committee on Resolutions.—Parr Harlow, T. R. Westbrook, Wm. Lawton, Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, J. M. Boles, John B. Dubois, Jacob C. Depuy, Homan Reynolds.

Committee to Nominate a Central Committee.—Theodore B. Gates, E. T. Van Nostrand, Wm. H. Trumpbour, F. L. Westbrook, Dr. S. Schoonmaker, Benj. Turner, Jr.; Isaac Schoonmaker.

It was then moved and seconded that the delegates present from each town be requested to meet and select a Town Committee of three, to be subsequently submitted to the Convention. Carried.

The Convention adjourned till 2½ in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2¾ o'clock the Convention reassembled. The room was quite full—a result due, probably, in some measure, to a very energetic band which went round the town, in an omnibus, and attracted crowds of listeners. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. CROSS, who inquired if the Committee on a permanent organization were ready to report.

Mr. BIRNEY then rose and said that the Committee had met in, he trusted, a spirit of amity and conciliation, and begged to submit for President the name of Mr. W. H. GIDNEY, of Marlborough.

The nomination was adopted amid much applause. Two gentlemen were appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. GIDNEY, inform him of his election, and escort him to the Chair. The band played several airs.

The new President was somewhat tedious in making his appearance, owing, it was whispered, to his being engaged in solemn confabulation with a large number of his Know-Nothing friends, some of whom labored hard to dissuade him from accepting the honor that awaited him. Whilst the Convention expected his coming, HORACE GREELEY entered, and was greeted with warm applause.

The President at last entered, accompanied by the Committee, and on taking his seat was loudly cheered. He said:

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to thank you for this great mark of your esteem. I shall be pleased to preside over this meeting, and hope, with your assistance, to maintain order and serve you satisfactorily in this—a position which I have not been used to occupy. I hope this meeting will keep its eye on the purposes for which we have assembled, that we may have unity, recollecting that our having enemies without the camp ought to produce harmony within. [Applause.]

The following list of secondary officers was presented and adopted unanimously:

Vice-Presidents—Colonel Jacob T. Hendricks, Kingston; Cornelius Hardenburgh, Marbletown; Jacob C. Depuy, Rochester; Nathan Williams, Loyd; Dr. S. Schoonmaker, Rosendale; Jesse F. Bookstaver, Saugerties; Jacob H. Dyo, Gardner; Jas. H. Brown, Plattekill.

Secretaries—Wm. H. Romeyn, John B. Dubois.

The report of the Committee on resolutions being called for, Mr. HARLOW advanced and read the following:

Whereas, The right to establish tests of party faith belongs to the people in their primary assemblies; and

Whereas, We, the Electors of the County of Ulster, have this day assembled in Mass Convention for the purpose of determining what shall constitute a basis of united political action in opposition to the policy of the present Administration, therefore,

Resolved, That the Federal Union is a *voluntary* compact between independent State Sovereignties, each State agreeing for itself to the National Constitution, and that to the *People* of each State belongs the right of forming, for themselves their own local fundamental law. Hence, we regard the efforts at present in operation to *force* Kansas into the Union, under a Constitution which its voters, at the ballot-box, had declared obnoxious to them, was not only a violation of the National Compact, but also a most flagrant outrage upon the inherent rights of a free people, and a most shameful disregard of public pledges made, in the most solemn manner, to the people of the whole Union.

Resolved, That the law of Congress, known as the Kansas-Nebraska Act, while it repealed the Missouri Compromise, did not establish or legalize Slavery in Kansas; that the attempt to give it that construction, and to hold slaves in that Territory, is not only unwarranted by its terms, but also a violation of the principles of a true nationality, and the obvious spirit of the Federal Constitution; and, further, that we regard the efforts and assumptions of the present Administration in the premises, as contravening the true ends of justice as well as the rights of freemen; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all legitimate and proper means to prevent Slavery from gaining any advantage over Freedom, by virtue of the abrogation of the Missouri line.

Resolved, That the attempt of the present Administration to induce the people of Kansas to adopt the Lecompton Constitution, by offering them a large amount of public lands provided they would ratify the same, and by declaring that, in case they should not, Kansas should not come into the Union until it had a population of 93,600, was a most reprehensible act of bribery on the one hand, and of intimidation on the other; and the people thereof having lately rejected that Constitution, we now denounce the restricting clause of the enactment known as the English bill, and declare ourselves in favor of the admission of that Territory into the Union, as a State, whenever it shall apply with a Constitution which has been fairly submitted to and approved by a majority of its resident voters.

Resolved, That we do not believe in the correctness of the opinion given in the Dred Scott decision, that Slavery is protected by the Federal Constitution, in the absence of positive enactments legalizing the same; and that, though as good citizens we feel constrained to submit to the decisions of all lawful tribunals, so long as they are in force, yet, as freemen realizing that the supreme law of the land is the will of the people, we are determined to labor for a reversal of that decision.

Resolved, That the rapidity with which the present Administration has depleted the public treasury, has been marked by a recklessness and an extravagance which we cannot regard as otherwise than criminal, for in most of the expenditures we recognize nothing but political favors lavished upon the unscrupulous agents by whose labors it secured the power it now abuses.

Resolved, That the practice of organizing bands of illegal and purchaseable voters, and sending them to the polls under the protection of ruffians and pugilists; of ballot box stuffing and making fraudulent election returns, is so prevalent as to render additional and stringent legal enactments, or constitutional provisions, with reference both to the taking of votes and the exercise of the elective franchise, absolutely necessary to the purity of the ballot-box, and the preservation of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the sentiment of Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN, contained in his recent letter to HARLOW HALES, to wit: "I am ready to cooperate with all honest men who will give us a speedy completion of the Canal Enlargement, a well-digested Registry Law, one or two years' residence after naturalization before voting, *fair protection* to American Labor, and who will aid us in administering an overwhelming rebuke to the violators of the sovereignty of the people and the equality of the States, by the passage of the infamous English Lecompton bill," is the sentiment of this Convention individually and collectively; and that in inviting cooperation with us upon the foregoing declarations, we demand no surrender or compromise of opinions, upon other subjects, entertained by Whigs, Americans or Democrats.

Resolved, That in the coming campaign we will unite in nominating and supporting for the offices to be filled by the electors of this county men who are in favor of the principles above set forth, and that we will make all honorable efforts to effect a similar union throughout the State.

On motion of Mr. COOK the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Band played "Hail Columbia" and was immensely applauded.

Mr. GREELEY was loudly called for. He rose amid cheers.

The times, he said, demanded of them a calm consideration and patient discussion of the great questions which have divided and threatened still to convulse the country. He did not propose to discuss all the questions which were raised, very properly, in the resolutions which had just been adopted. It was sufficient for him to say that he thought he comprehended, and, so far as he comprehended, he certainly assented to all the sentiments contained in those resolutions. [Cheers.] He believed that the essential questions of the day were fairly set forth in them, and that the conclusions therein indicated were sound and important. He believed that unless political leaders distracted them, a very large majority of the people were prepared to act together on the basis of those resolutions, and that if such distraction should take place now it could not be continued for any considerable time. It might possibly prevent harmony, and thereby prevent success in the election just before them, but it was very certain that that very reverse, if reverse should come, would be so much the stronger argument in favor of a union, and of the effects which must certainly be secured by it. [Loud applause.] He would therefore say, without going over the ground, that he concurred generally and heartily in the propositions which they had adopted, and when he attempted to elucidate a part of them it was not because he regarded it as important, to the exclusion of others, but because they were those with which his own sympathies and his own endeavors had been more immediately connected. He supposed that they had all heard—for he did not know how many times—that the Kansas question is now settled,—that the Lecompton question is now settled,—and, sometimes even, that the Slavery question is settled. Yet, after all these settlements, and they occurred three or four times every year, they found just the same uneasiness regarding them and the same difficulty in settling them over again as there ever were before. The same influence which operated to nullify all these settlements would operate to-morrow, and next day, and next year, and on the next Presidency, and no candidate elected could be other than violating, from day to day, the pledges given by his friends in the North, and disappointing the expectations of those prudent, careful men who are always looking for a political calm—always prophesying political harmony—always desiring, above all other things, a unity of feeling between the North and the South, and always pursuing that very policy which must ultimately result in nothing but continual discord and contention between the North and the South. We should never have harmony until we arrived at a perfect understanding of fundamental principles, and when we arrived at that we should be once more a united, tranquil and contented people. The old policy on which our fathers fought the battles of the Revolution and settled the Federal Constitution was the only policy under which this nation ever could be tranquil. That policy, as declared by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and the men of their age, was the recognition of Slavery as a local evil with which the people only of the localities could deal, and that being a local evil, it must not be allowed to interfere and disturb general concerns, and was not fairly subject to the supervision or action of other sections. [Loud applause.] That policy and those principles would give this country peace again. That policy and those principles would make harmony between the North and South, and none other could. [Mr. GREELEY, after tracing the origin of the present difficulties about the question of Slavery in the Territories, from the ordinance of 1787 to the admission of Missouri, thus proceeded:] In 1820, New-York, by her Legislature and many of her representatives in Congress, objected to the admission of Missouri as a Slave State. Now, although his own judgment would concur in the policy and principle indicated by this resistance, yet he apprehended that, practically, the resistance was made at the wrong point. Whatever might be said of the policy of excluding a Slave State, he thought that they would never be able to exclude a Slave State on the ground of its being a Slave State. When a community is formed, and with Slavery, and says, we propose to come into the Union as a State, they would not be able to go behind her own action, or interfere with her sovereignty, so far as to prevent her coming into the Union with Slavery, so as she was republican in form. Experience had settled this, that the only point of effective resistance was as to the establishment of Slavery in the Territory itself. He stated this, not as his opinion, but as a deduction from history. For instance, suppose Cuba should come into the Union, (and he did not desire that she should; he desired that she should not) and had formed State Government, they never would be able to keep her out because she was a Slave State.

Another point. He thought that experience had settled the matter, whatever we might say of popular sovereignty or of the rights of the people, that the principle obliquely laid down in the Cincinnati Platform, and more deliberately expressed in the President's Message, that the appropriate time for a State to decide for herself when she will have or when she will not have Slavery, is when she comes to ask admission into the Union, was practically settled. He did not say he would not like to have it otherwise, but it was so very difficult to determine when Territories should decide this question for themselves, that he saw no other cause of action than to say that when they come to frame a State Government, they shall decide for themselves whether they will have a slave State or a free State. Then the question would arise, what shall be the law of the Territory prior to the time when she shall come into the Union as a State. That law would be decided, as it had already been decided, by the Congress and by the Judiciary of the United States. He apprehended there was no other proper law but liberty, no other proper basis but equality, no other foundation and guarantee for rights but equal and universal right. Universal right and universal dignity make every man the equal, before the law, of every other man. They might say to him, Why cannot these people settle this question for themselves? Well, he would say, what shall be the law till they do settle it for themselves? He stood on Mr. CLAY'S principle, ennunciated in his resolution of 1850, that Slavery has no existence in the absence of positive law. [Applause.] He did not think they need discuss the question whether Congress had a right to abolish Slavery in the Territories; first came the question whether any one has the right to establish it there. He said no one had until the people come to frame their State Constitution, and not till then.

Mr. GREELEY went on to consider the practical issues involved in the Kansas question, and charged the Administration Democracy with keeping open that agitation, in spite of the most strenuous efforts on the part of the Republicans, aided by the Douglas Democrats, and, with few exceptions, by the Americans, to settle it for ever. It never would be settled, however, until the English bill was repealed, and the people of Kansas admitted into the Union as a Free State, with whatever Constitution they should see fit to present. Still the great battle would continue on the question, "What shall be the condition of Territory, prior to its adopting institutions for itself? The Dred Scott decision, as they all know, made all Territories slave territory. They protested against that declaration as utterly at war with the fundamental conditions of liberty in any country; as at war with the spirit of the American Republic and of the Federal Government; as at war with natural right and with all the well-established principles of jurisprudence. That decision demanded perpetual warfare until it should be set aside. They could not abide it, and they must not. There were means always in a free Government, to overrule obnoxious decision. It had been done a thousand times by changing members of the Court, by adding Judges to it, by a hundred different modes that involved only legitimate effort. The people are stronger than Courts. The people are eternal, while Courts generally disappear or change their constitutsor.

After alluding to the extent to which the Pro-Slavery sentiment animates the policy of the present Administration, and expressing his thorough concurrence in the movement projected for its overthrow,

Mr. GREELEY expressed the hope that the action of the members of the Convention would be such that the friends of Union on true principles should take heart from to-day, and that word should go forth on the wings of the telegraph, that Ulster County stands in such a position that whatever perverseness may elsewhere secure disaster, here, Union and victory are assured and certain. He took his seat amid much cheering.

Mr. HEADLEY was introduced, and was warmly greeted. He said it gave him great pleasure to address, for the first time in his life, the people of Ulster county. They could not appreciate the peculiar feelings he had towards that country. They remembered well the campaign of 1856, and where, after that whirlwind was over, the American party was. About that time the State officers at Albany felt parcularly lonesome. They looked round for comfort almost everywhere. In looking over the United States they generally stopped at Maryland, but felt towards the other States as the Yankee did, who, when describing to an Englishman the great achievements of the American arms over the British in the war of the revolution, was asked in turn, "But what about the battle of Bladensburg?" and replied, "Oh, the battle of Bladensburg! Why, some how or other, our people never took much interest in that battle!" [Laughter.] Politics was then a common topic of discussion. Of course the State officers had to talk about it, and on looking over this State, the same result followed as in looking over the United States. They passed over the State generally, and settled down into a quiet talk about Ulster and Sullivan Counties, and he confessed that for a long time he did but recognize three States in the Union, and these were Maryland, Ulster and old Sullivan, [Great Laughter.] He did not think he could go to address a meeting anywhere but in Ulster or Sullivan. He had supposed, when his term of office expired, that he would go out of politics. It was altogether too expensive an amusement for him. But Ulster County was the appriate place in which to start a movement of this sort, especially with the American Party. With them, it was like CÆSAR'S wife, above suspicion, and cared not what its enemies said of it. If Ulster County were with him, he would rather sink with her than swim with half the other counties of the State. (Applause.) He believed the movement they had started here, was the only one that could be successful in the State in forming an effective opposition to the Democratic Party. The whole question with them was, it seemed, a practical one. Could this union take place? Now, union was very desirable. People would like it on all hands. That was one thing; but, with those opposed to the Democratic Party, the question was, not whether people would like it, but was it not absolutely necessary? The campaign of '56 demonstrated to the Republican Party one thing beyond all question; that in any national election they could not do without the American Party. To the American Party it demonstrated the same thing, viz., that they could not do without the Republican Party. What, then, would be the use of going into the election of 1860, incurring so much expense and trouble, with the absolute certainty of being defeated? Last Fall, in our own State, the American Party held the balance of power in fourteen out of forty-three Congressional Districts. Now, should all this force be thrown away? Were they going to play right into the hands of that party that was the disgrace of the Nation to-day?—[cheers]—a party which began in falsehood, and has prosecuted its course in fraud. If its opponents wished to do anything, this union was necessary. This theorizing from the past, this saying what should, or what should not be, was one thing. What is practical was quite another. He was not one of those who talked about things as they ought to be, but cannot be. Now, he was an American. He had what some people might call his prejudices. He had a strong prejudice which made him believe that a farmer in Ulster County, with two of his sons married and settled around him, cast three far better votes than three Irishmen who had been here just five days and swore that their fathers and grandfathers had been born here before them. [Laughter.] He had another strong prejudice, and that was against the Democratic doctrine of the City of New-York, as enforced among the Irish there, viz.: "vote early and vote often." [Laughter.] In talking with Republicans he could not find a single one who did not entertain the same prejudices, and did not agree with him in the same opinions, on this subject. Now, when there was such a union of feeling and sentiment among the masses of the State, there should be a union of action. There should be no trouble about mere forms of words. He knew that the majority of the Republican voters of this State were just as much opposed to this corruption of the ballot-box and this degradation of the elective franchise as he was, and the Republicans knew that the American Party of this State were just as much opposed to Slavery as they were. [Applause.] They knew it in 1856, but they looked away off to Conventions of the Republican Party, which declared that the American Party was pro Slavery, when, if they had looked round at home among their own neighbors, they would have seen most clearly the falsehood of that statement. This was the great error. They should not have gone away to Conventions and placed reliance on or determined their course by resolutions passed by some great assemblage of political leaders. Now, Ulster County had taken the right course. She had looked among her own people and regulated her course by their views. Were the two parties so far asunder, she asked herself, as to entertain the pleasant feeling that they ought to cut each other's throats? It was not so. They agreed on all the main questions, though they might not agree in their modes of attaining them. Hence they must be careful in a union of this sort, to avoid giving offence. Men might talk disparagingly about union and say, "are you going to sacrifice principles?" No, they wanted to unite to overthrow a common enemy to the principles of both—and an enemy, as they believed, to the country and its best interests. And, because they formed such an alliance, was he compelled to adopt any Republican man's principles, or was any Republican thereby compelled to adopt any American man's views or notions? No. They simply agreed to encounter a common evil. Because France and America united against England, it did not follow that America was in favor of a monarchial Government. Hence, he had said that in unions of this sort due effort should be made to avoid forms of expression that would lead to difficulties, if they agreed on the main points, knowing perfectly well that if they came together it was to carry out the same objects and the same ends. The objections that were raised against this union were based more on imagination than in reality. Republicans might say, "What shall we do with our platform of principles and our organization? Now, what were platforms now-a-days, he should like to know? Why, the Republicans and Democrats had entirely changed platforms on the question as to the right of Congress to control Slavery in the Territories. He was sorry that his friend (Mr. GREELEY) of the *Tribune* was even more conservative on that point than he (the speaker) was. Now, he approved the course of the Republican Party, and had done the same thing himself. [Cheers and laughter.] Of course he did not mean to say that the end justified the means. But, in carrying out political ends—securing great objects, they had got to shift and change their mode of tactics. They were after results and platforms, and everything must change with time and circumstances. In 1812, WEBSTER, standing on the floor of Congress, denounced the embargo. He did not want, he said, to see Massachusetts turned into a Manchesser or a Birmingham. This was because the strength of England then consisted in her commerce. CALHOUN defended the embargo on the ground that it protected American manufactures. In 1842, these two great men changed sides on the question, WEBSTER contending for a high tariff because the wealth of England now consisted chiefly of her manufacturers. Yet there was no inconsistency in that. He (the speaker) remembered the time when his friend of the *Tribune* considered a high tariff as one of the ten commandments. [Laughter.] He did not believe he had changed his views either, for he (Mr. H.) believed they were sound then, as they were sound now, but it was an impracticable thing, and why reduce it to a platform? Why attempt to build a party on it? So he would say in regard to the Americans and Republicans. Let their theories go to the winds; be practical! [Loud applause.] He had always thought there was a great deal of philosophy to be learned from the story of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. GREY, who figured at the battle of Bennington. The reverend man belonged to the Church militant, having joined the militia. On the eve of the battle he told Colonel STARK that if he did not attack the Hessians in their ambush, he would never come out again. The Colonel told him to wait, and he would get plenty of fighting in the morning. He went out, called on the Hessians to surrender, and, notwithstanding his vocation, was fired at by the enemy. The battle at last begun. The minister became so excited that he finally seized a musket and blazed away. On his return to his parish one of the great men of his congregation went to him and said that he considered killing a man as very wicked in a clergymen, and wound up by asking his pastor if he had killed anybody. No, the other replied, he did not know that he had killed anybody but he noticed that behind a certain bush there was a flash, and every time he saw that flash one of the Americans fell. Well, he fired at that bush and did not know that he killed anybody, but he put out the flash. [Laughter and applause.] Now, the Americans and Republicans had better lay aside their theories for the present, and put out the flash. They had got a party standing right before them both—a sworn enemy to the principles, the objects and the interests of both, and to the welfare of the whole country. If, after they had demolished this great evil, they could not agree, then it would be time to talk about their theories.

Mr. HEADLEY expressed, at length, his views on the Slavery question. He had always been an Anti-Slavery man himself, and believed that the Americans generally were of the same way of thinking. He believed that the great gun of Freedom in this country was in the Slave States themselves. The North had never gained the first thing by her talk about the Slave Territory. He never knew a single State where Slavery was abolished on moral grounds. When it disappeared, it disappeared upon economical grounds. It was the policy of the present Administration to keep the Slavery agitation open so as to unite the whole South. Now, it should be the policy of the Opposition to suppress that agitation, and he felt confident that if New-York set the example of an anti-Democratic victory, Tennessee, Kentucky and Louisiana would follow, and in the next Presidential contest, the Democratic Party would be prostrated beyond hope of resurrection. There was not an American or Republican in the State who did not believe that the Democratic Party was injuring our Republican institutions and disgracing our country at home and abroad. Let us then, he said, unite, and attack this evil and remove it, and while so engaged, we may come to think that we are not so much apart in regard to other evils as we thought we were. [Loud cheers.]

HON. T. R. WESTBROOK, ex member of Congress, in compliance with loud calls, rose and said, he did not rise to make a formal speech, but to give his entire, hearty, and emphatic assent to every one of the resolutions offered. [Loud cheers.] When in Congress he voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill on the ground that it affirmed the principle of Popular Sovereignty; but had he ever supposed that the interpretation subsequently put upon it by Mr. BUCHANAN would be enforced, he would have opposed that bill to the utmost of his power. So, in regard to the English bill. He did not believe in it because it did not put the question fairly before the people, and because it made an invidious distinction between Kansas as a Free and Kansas as a Slave State. He hoped he would be able in the coming contest to meet the electors face to face, and describe to them the present Administration, just as it is—false to all its pledges and untrue to all its promises.

Mr. WESTBROOK having concluded, a vote of thanks was voted to the speaker, to the Chairman, and to the Board.

The Chairman announced the following as

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

J. T. Hendricks, Rondout.
E. Cooke, Kingston.
T. R. Westbrook, Kingston.
Cornelius S. Burhans, Kingston.
B. B. Hoornbeck, Kingston.
Wm. Masten, Kingston.
C. E. T. Van Nostrand, Kingston.
T. L. Westbrook, Kingston.
Geo. H. Sharp, Kingston.
J. M. Boles, Saugerties.
Peter Crespell, Jr., Hunly.
J. M. Cooper, Marbletown.
Silas Saxton, Loyd.
Abner Hasbruck, Gardner.
John Lyon, Ellenville.
S. Schoonmaker, Rosendale.
Wm Lawton, Rondout.
W. H. Roneyn, Kingston.
Parr Harlow, Olive.

With three cheers for Mr. GREELEY, three for Mr. HEADLEY, and three for the Union, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

GREAT INCREASE IN THE MORTALITY AT NEW-ORLEANS.—For the week ending Aug. 8, the total number of deaths were 306; for the week ending Aug. 15, 457. Increase in the total mortality, 151. The deaths from yellow fever alone show an increase of 146, the total number being 286, against 140 of the previous week. Of the total number of deaths during the week, 153 were natives of the United States, and the remainder foreigners, a result which shows a large increase in the number of American victims. The deaths from yellow fever have been more numerous in private practice, but no general alarm upon the subject is yet manifested.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Era in Gunnery—Satisfactory Trials of the Sawyer Cannon—Concentration of Army Supplies in Oregon—The Indian Troubles, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Secretary of War has ordered a series of experiments with the new rifle-cannon of SYLVANUS SAWYER, of Fitchburg, Mass., to be made under the direction of the Ordnance Department, and the results, so far as reported, are entirely successful. It is the unanimous opinion of the Ordnance officers that this new gun stands without a rival. At the distance of one mile the body of an ordinary-sized tree would not be missed once in fifty times, so exact are its line shots. Mr. SAWYER superintends the firing in person, and in seventeen shots at a distance of one mile, the furthest was not over three feet from the centre. Such shooting was never known before, and these experiments show that a new era in gunnery has dawned upon us.

The Sawyer cannon has a groove like the rifle, which forms a circle in twenty feet. The gun now being tested is a small one, carrying only about a six pound ball, and has been fired over *two hundred* times without the slightest injury. It is cast of the Alger iron of Boston, now considered the finest gun-metal in the world. The ball is shaped like the Minié rifle ball, and is filled with powder, which explodes after striking and entering an object. The great discovery of Mr. SAWYER has been in adapting the cannon ball to a grooved gun. To effect this the *iron* ball is first *tinned*, and then covered with a coating of lead near a quarter of an inch thick, with leaden ridges on the surface fitting exactly the grooves of the bore. The *official* report on these experiments will place this new cannon just as far above the Dahlgreen and other guns now known to the world, as the Minié rifle is above the old musket, nor do I make this prediction without knowing what I am doing. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 19.

Official intelligence has been received that the supplies of mules and horses that were so much needed in Oregon and Washington Territories have been dispatched thither from the Utah expedition. Considering that the troops were scattered over so wide an extent of country, the rapid concentration of about 2,000 troops at Walla-Walla within one month has elicited both the astonishment and admiration of the Secretary of War, and those here associated with him in the conduct of military affairs.

With the addition of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, now on its way to the Pacific, it is supposed the force will be sufficient for present purposes. The troops in Washington Territory were probably all ready to march on the 1st of August against the Indians who attacked and defeated Colonel STEPTOE. The extent of the defection among the Indians is not known, but so satisfactory are the present military operations that it is confidently anticipated at the War Department that the campaign will be an exceedingly short one, and far less expensive than any former similar movement against hostile Indians.

The Treasury Department has been informed that the receipts at New-York, last week, were nearly eight and a half millions, all of which, excepting six hundred thousand from the Customs, was for the principal and premium on the late ten-million loan.

The representations of the Peace Commissioners will cause no change in the policy of the Administration towards Utah.

Secretary CASS contemplates leaving the city tomorrow for Stonington, and will probably be absent for four or five days.

Michigan Republican State Convention.

DETROIT, Michigan, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day and organized by the appointment of AUSTIN BLAW, of Jackson County, President. After disposing of important business, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of State officers, which, as far as made, are as follows:

For Governor—MOSES WISNER, of Oakland County.
For Lieutenant-Governor—E. B. FAIRFIELD, of Hillsdale County.
For Secretary of State—NELSON G. ISBEL, of Livingston County.

The Convention is in session this evening, and probably will not conclude the business until to-morrow.

The Hon. DE WITT C. LEACH was renominated by the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District yesterday.

Military Reception in Portland.

PORTLAND, ME., Thursday, Aug. 19.

One of the most imposing military demonstrations ever had in the State took place in this city yesterday, on the reception of the Montreal Rifle Corps. The day's proceedings ended by a levee at the residence of the Mayor. During the reviews several persons were accidentally shot. Lieut. PROCTOR, of the Boston Fusileers, received a blank cartridge in his arm; CHARLES SUTHERLAND, member of the Highlanders, was shot in the thigh, and Corporal LAUTIER, Montreal Rifles, narrowly escaped death, a charge passing through his *chapeau*.

Reaffirmation of the Binghamton Platform.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The American General Committee of this county have adopted resolutions affirming the Binghamton platform, declaring their readiness to unite with any party for the overthrow of the Democracy, who is willing to go for the admission of Kansas as a Free State.

A hard thunder-storm prevailed here last evening

Israel Washburn, Jr., Renominated for Congress.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District in Convention at Exeter, to-day, renominated the Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., for Congress.

Another Large Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The edge tool factory of D. R. BARTON, in Brown's Race, and a building adjoining, formerly a cotton factory, were burned last night. Loss, $30,000; insured for $15,000.

Congressional Nominations in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Hon. BENJAMIN STANTON has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth District. Mr. WM. HUBBARD has been nominated by the Democrats of the same District.

Resignation of Senator Wadsworth.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, yesterday, resigned his seat in the State Senate.

Arrival of the Lady Eglinton.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The screw steamship *Lady Eglinton*, from Galway 4th instant, with 105 passengers and a full cargo arrived at Quebec yesterday noon.

Daring Robbery at the United States Mint in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 19.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, two very respectably-dressed young men, of exceedingly genteel appearance, visited the United States Mint, at Juniper and Chestnut streets, by permission of the Superintendent. An attendant accompanied them through several departments of the Institution, but while in the "Specimen Room," or cabinet where there is a very large collection of old and new valuable coins, no one was in their company. After passing about twenty minutes at the Mint, they took their leave and returned their thanks to the officers for the kindness afforded them in leave being granted to inspect the many objects of interest therein exhibited.

Shortly after their departure, it was discovered that one of the cases of the cabinet had been opened by means of a false key, and the following articles feloniously taken therefrom: A square slug of gold, valued at $40; two $50 gold pieces; four $20 gold pieces; one $25 gold piece; and a $20 California gold piece.

Information was promptly forwarded to the office of Recorder ENDU, where a description of the stolen property and those suspected of the robbery was given to detective officer EDWARD G. CARLIN, who, in company with special officer RICHARD ELLIS, of the Recorder's force, within an hour of the robbery, arrested two persons giving the names of CHARLES MERVINE and CHARLES MORRIS, from the description he had of them, and by positive evidence succeeded in fixing the crime upon them beyond all question or doubt.

The prisoners were arraigned before the Recorder in the afternoon. They are both young men of refined address, and the very last ones that we would suspect of the commission of such a bold and enormous crime. When questioned as to their places of residence, they positively refused to give any answer. It is thought that the names which they have given are assumed ones. HUGH MCCAFFREY, an employe of the Mint, identified the two prisoners as the two persons who visited the institution in the morning, and after whose departure the robbery was discovered.

Mr. JACOB PLUCKER, a runner for the Mint, also positively identified those in custody as the persons who had been left temporarily alone in the cabinet. Another witness testified that the accused, at an early hour in the afternoon, had gone into the dry goods establishment of Mr. TOWNSEND SHARPLESS, at the northwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, and after purchasing a variety of goods, had paid for them by one of the twenty dollar gold pieces sworn to by the officers of the Mint as being a portion of the stolen property.

It was also in evidence that the prisoners had endeavored to obtain change for one of the stolen coins from a broker in the vicinity of Third and Chestnut streets. Officer CARLIN, while on the look-out for those suspected, saw two men in Eighth-street, below Market, answering the description given to him, and he at once took them into custody. We learned last evening that the prisoners came to the Girard House about the end of last month, put up there under assumed names, and took French leave before settling their bills.

Some of the older detectives are of the opinion that the couple have figured in some pretty extensive hotel robberies. The accused were committed in default of $2,500 bail each for a further hearing, at which evidence of startling interest will doubtless be elicited. The arrest must be regarded as one of much importance, reflecting great credit upon those by whom it was effected.

The Rochester Fire—Loss $175,000—Names of the Sufferers.

From the Rochester Union, 18th.

Our celebration of the Atlantic Telegraph has been an expensive one to Rochester, and has been attended by a calamity long to be remembered. On Monday night, when the Message was received, the bells were rung, and a jubilee followed impromptu. The firemen and citizens had scarcely retired before a fire broke out on Water-street, which destroyed some $25,000 worth of property. The fatigues of the evening incapacitated the firemen from labor there, and the loss was therefore greater in consequence. Last evening the formal celebration took place, in which all participated, and soon after retiring an alarm of fire was sounded, and the dreadful conflagration began. Again the firemen and citizens were ill prepared to meet it, and the fire did its worst.

The fire originated soon after 11 o'clock in the livery stable of HEAVY & MCANALLY, on Minerva alley. The flames quickly spread to the eastward, northward and westward.

We have collected as well as we could the figures as to the losses and insurance, together with the names of the sufferers:

Anson House, Minerva Block, twelve stores, four stories high, including Military Hall and Turners' Hall. Loss estimated at $40,000; insured $26,000.

Peoples' Bank of New-York, Nos. 72 and 74 Main-street, section of Minerva Block. Loss about $7,000; insured fully.

G. C. Ensign of Buffalo, store No. 76 Main-street, being the eastern store in Minerva Block. Loss $3,000; insured $2,000.

Wm. Walker, store No. 6 South St. Paul-street, one store in Minerva Block. Loss on store $4,000; insured $4,000.

Mrs. E. West, stores Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 20½ St. Paul-street, damaged by falling of walls, say $2,000; insured.

Third Presbyterian Church, stone building, furniture mostly removed. Loss $10,000; insured $5,000.

Isaac Butts, three-story brick block, corner of Main and Stone streets. Loss $8,000; insured $4,000.

John F. Bush, brick block of two stores, three stories high, next east of Minerva-alley. Loss $5,000; insured $5,000.

Mr. Bush also owned the brick buildings on Minerva-alley, where the fire originated.

O. W. Moore, brick warehouse on Minerva-alley. Loss $1,500; no insurance.

Total loss on buildings $75,500; insured $50,000.

LOSS ON GOODS, &C.

Theodore Slauson, grocer, No. 64 Main-street. Loss $7,000. Insured $6,500. Saved by removal about $5,000. Galen & Moore, hardware dealers, No. 66 Main-street; loss $12,000; insured $4,500. D. Lasher & Co., grocers, No. 68 Main-street; loss $16,000; insured $12,000; saved $2,000 in goods. H. Brewster & Co., grocers, No. 70 Main-street; loss $15,000; insured $12,000; saved $2,000 in stock. James Kingsley, grocer, No. 72 Main-street; loss $6,000; insured $2 500; saved $1,000 in goods. D. C. Ellis, paints, oils and hardware, No. 74 Main-street; loss $6,000; insured $4,000; a few goods saved. J. O. Bloss & Co., seed store, No. 76 Main-street; loss $3,000; insured $2,000; a great deal of stuff removed, but badly damaged. Geo. C. Maurer, grocer, &c., No. 78 Main-street; loss $10,000; insured $4,600; about $1,000 saved by removal. —— Varth, barber, No. 80 Main-street; loss small; goods removed. I. S. Waring, livery stables, No. 90 Main-street; horses and stock generally removed; loss perhaps $300; no insurance. V. Aman, saloon and dwelling, No. 94 Main-street; loss $1,500; insured $1,000; Keeler & Co., banking office, corner of Main and St. Paul streets. Property removed; loss small. A. V. Denio, saloon in basement at corner. Loss $1,500; insured $1,000. John Wieland, barber, No. 2 South St. Paul-street. Loss $200; insured $200. William Walker, hardware and stoves, No. 6 South St. Paul-street. Loss $3,000; fully insured. Many goods saved by removal. Edward Kilpeck, tinsmith, No. 8 South St. Paul-street. Loss $2,000; insured $1,000. Heberger & Caring, shoe dealers, No. 10 South St. Paul-street. Loss $2,000; insured $800; Frederick Goetzman, grocer, No. 8 South St. Paul-street. Loss $6,000; insurance $3,00. Frederick Schultz, saloon, No. 16 South St. Paul-street. Store crushed by wall. Loss $600; insurance $400. Warrent & Southworth, st

l icose, if not a veracious fowl? The observance of neutrality during the Canton war, was not enough to inspire the Emperor with confidence in the peaceful disposition of America and Russia, and he doubtless beholds in their present attitude only the lowering of "A double tempest of the West and North."

For how should he know that the commands of the President and the Czar have reduced those imposing armaments to a "*vox et præterea nihil*?" —that though they have power to force their way they are required respectfully to ask admission, and, if refused, are not authorized to fire a gun.

Happily for the real interests of China, as well as for ourselves, Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS are independent of this embarrassing alternative. They are in a position to dictate terms to his Celestial Majesty, and when they bring the southern key of the Empire to open the gates of the northern capital, they are not likely to be kept out. To their honor, they have resolved to place "*vox*," before "*vis*;" but if the "open sesame" have lost its talismanic virtue, the battle axe of RICHARD CŒUR DE LION still retains its weight. That HEIN-FUNG will yield to the former before he is coerced by the latter, there is scarcely any room to hope. He has trifled with both friend and foe, and played the stolid game of Chinese finesse until his antagonists are weary of delay, and forbearance has well nigh ceased to be a virtue. For more than a year he regarded the war raging between one of his provinces and his British tributaries, with the same sublime indifference with which, as XENOPHON tells us, a Persian King treated the feud between the younger CYRUS and TISAPHERNES, a border satrap. ARTAXERXES was at length aroused from his security by the irruption of an army into the province of Babylon, and HEIN-FUNG now beholds with amazement the conquerors of YEH threatening to disturb the dreams of his Empress in the gardens of "Earth's Repose."

By a very trifling concession he might have kept them at a distance, at least until diplomacy should have sheathed the sword. For no sooner had the belligerent Plenipotentiaries made provision for the security of Canton, than, joined by those of the neutral powers, they forwarded to his Majesty proposals for negotiation. Declining to present themselves at Pekin lest they should be regarded as coming merely to refer their affairs to the decision of the Emperor, or to do homage to his august person, they wisely fixed on Suchou as the place of conference. Besides being easily accessible, and at present the first city in the Empire for commercial importance, it possessed the further advantages that while it saved their dignity by its distance from the coast, it would also give their negotiations an aspect of national importance which they must have lacked had they been conducted at Canton.

They accordingly sent *avant-courriers* to the Governor at Suchou, with dispatches for the first Minister of the Imperial Cabinet, proposing to meet H. I. M.'s Commissioners at that city. The cunning Mandarin, getting wind of this movement, rode out of the city to welcome the dispatches of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries. His real object was, however, to receive them as privately as possible, and at once conceal from the public the fact of their being forwarded through his hands, and also prevent their bearers from entering a city the streets of which are guarded from the pollution of barbarian feet almost as zealously as those of Canton. This was a clever trick, but the "barbarians," more clever still, had foreseen and suspected the ruse, and giving his Excellency a wide berth, entered the city by a different gate. Going straight to the Gubernatorial palace, they sent messengers to inform his Excellency of their arrival, and compelled him to receive the dispatches in the most public manner. This was a victory which, if not superseded by the great events now taking place, would have been more important in its results than many a hard-fought battle. It was, in more than one sense, the *taking* of a city, for it was establishing a precedent which would authorize foreigners ever after to present in person to the Governor at Suchou such papers as they might wish to forward to the Emperor. The Governor was chagrined at his defeat—the Viceroy stormed and threatened to report him to their Master, and it is currently rumored in Shanghae that the poor Governor, in dread of the Imperial ire, has tendered his resignation.

But to return to the dispatches. They flew towards Pekin at the rate of 600 *lé* a day, and were opened by the Premier, who, not deigning to communicate with foreign envoys, commanded the Viceroy of Psangnan to make them acquainted with the Imperial pleasure. His Imperial Majesty had appointed HWANG-TSUNG-HAN to supersede YEH in administering the Government of the two Kwang, and the English and French must hasten down to Canton to have their grievances adjusted by him. The Russians were to repair to the Amoor, where they would find an officer deputed with special powers to settle all their difficulties. And the Americans, having neither grievances nor difficulties, might, if they chose, renew their treaty where it was made—at the village of Wanghea.

Vain stratagem! Armed squadrons are not to be scattered like the bauble fleets which boys construct on fish-ponds. The Barbarians grow contumacious, and perversely resolved to present themselves at the gates of the capital, "besieging not beseeching." Steamers were ordered to prepare for sea. No secret was made of their destination. All Shanghae was in a ferment. The alarmed Mandarins dispatched a fleet courier to warn the Emperor of the impending blow. His Majesty was just dreaming of the time when YAOU and SHUN displayed their embroidered vestments, and the sight of the sacred symbols held the world in awe—when the great YU bade his minstrels tune their harps to Celestial harmonies, and civil discord yielded to the subduing influence. But the unlucky courier disturbed his reverie—brought him back to a consciousness that his is not the golden age, and made him aware that however he may be a *Monothelite* in creed, he cannot in practice ignore the fact that the world does actually contain more wills than one.

Had he the sagacity to understand the exigencies of the present crisis—to yield a timely submission to the mandates of necessity, and even anticipate the demands of the Four Powers in the spirit of progress, he might make the present reign the most glorious epoch in the history of his dynasty. But no! With his imperfect light he cannot but regard the concession of their demands as tantamount to the abdication of his throne, and he can hardly do otherwise than resist. In case he does, it becomes a question of much interest how far the conflict will extend.

It will probably be confined to the Northern coast, and be of very short duration. The bombardment of Pekin by floating batteries is utterly impracticable. It stands at the distance of twelve miles from the banks of the Pei-ho, and to march a land force through the swarms of Tartars who surround the capital, and carry it by storm, could not be accomplished without an immense sacrifice of life. But there is happily a less expensive way of bringing the Emperor to his senses; that is, to treat him like a refractory school-boy, and oblige him to do penance by fasting. His capital is in a great measure dependant on supplies conveyed by sea. To stop these by blockading his seaports would soon compel him to cry for quarter. The thankless task of carrying into effect this method of coercion belongs to the British and French. We are precluded from taking any part in offensive measures, and our English friends are forever reproaching us with standing ready to pail the milk, though we refuse to take the cow by the horns. That our neutrality indicates no decay of the martial spirit, they have abundant proof in the terrible satisfaction exacted for an insult offered to the American flag by the Barrier Forts at Canton and Capt. FOOTE rising in his little gig and flashing his pistol at those batteries as an earnest of a future reckoning, while the shot rained thick around him, was an illustration of American courage which is not eclipsed by the exploits of their own dashing KEPPEL.

In the present contest, American chivalry is displayed to better advantage by standing aloof from a quarrel in which the honor to be gained is too small to admit of the Allies sharing any with a third party. For my own part, the only laurels which I desire my countrymen to win on the present arena are those which crown the achievements of able statesmanship; and the only impression which I wish our magnificent squadron to produce on the Chinese mind is that of respect for the American name, and admiration for the magnanimity which has withheld it from coöperating with the strong against the weak. Americans need entertain no fears lest their officers be induced to abandon the honorable and dignified policy which they have hitherto pursued with reference to the complicated affairs of China. The maintenance of this policy is sufficiently guaranteed by the character of our Plenipotentiary. The President confided our national honor to safe keeping when he appointed the Hon. WM. B. REED to conduct our negotiations with the Chinese Empire. The task of treating with a people proverbially proud and perfidious—who know nothing of our history or national character, and whom we cannot meet on the ground of a common faith, or the acknowledged principles of political science—is obviously one of great difficulty. In the results of his mission he may not realize the expectations of the over-sanguine, but it is satisfactory to know that he will not fail to accomplish all that is attainable by legitimate diplomacy. To the sagacity which comprehends our wants he adds the discrimination to perceive the rights of the Chinese; and while, with a truly progressive spirit, he appears to take for his motto "*Nulla vestigia retrorsum*," he will endeavor to realize in the discharge of his honorable mission, that line of HORACE which places the "*justum*" first, and the "*tenacem propositi virum*" afterwards.

His Excellency has added to his suite, with a special view to the present expedition, the Rev. W. A. P. MARTIN and Mr. F. JENKINS, as interpreters, and also Dr. C. W. BRADLEY, our Consul at Ningpo, whom he holds in high estimation for his experience and judgment.

I write this hasty view of Anglo-Americo-Russo-Franco-Chinese politics while waiting for the *Antelope* to take in coal. She will be ready for sea by the 17th inst., when I expect to proceed in her to rejoin our squadron in the North. Arrived off the Pei-ho, I hope to resume this narrative of current events, and keep your readers informed, not only of the movements of our own legation, but also of those of the other Powers, as far as they may come to my knowledge.

STEAMER ANTELOPE, MOUTH OF THE PEI-HO, Thursday, April 22, 1858.

At 9½ A. M. we dropped anchor in this harbor—it harbor that may be called which neither allows vessels of ordinary draught to approach near enough to get a sight of the shore, nor presents anything better than a few low sand-banks as a protection from the violence of the waves. We were just four days from Shanghae. The weather has been good, with the exception of a sudden gale this A. M., and our voyage so happily uneventful, that I propose to condense the history of it into a few lines.

On the 6th inst. I received, per U. S. chartered steamer *Antelope*, Captain. LYNCH, my invitation to join the expedition to the North, and before 2 o'clock the same day I was on board, and the *Antelope* again bounding over the billows. Ningpo, the city of the "gentle waves," with its crumbling pagoda, its imposing granite walls, and its busy population of 300,000 souls, soon faded from sight; and Chinhae, the "Guardian of the Sea"—a large town at the mouth of the river, twelve miles distant—rose to view. Above it looms a rocky height, crowned with what resembles a castle of the olden time, but which a closer inspection shows to be a fortified monastery of the Buddhist religion. On the opposite bank rises another peak of equal elevation, the summit of which is also distinguished by a corresponding object—a battery erected for the defence of the river against the English in their first war. Emerging from this gateway, we come in view of Silver Island, one of the most beautiful of the Chusan group, and glide over the waters of what the Chinese believe to be an enchanted sea. Here, at times, according to them, the ghost of a submerged city is seen to rise to the surface. Mandarins, with crimson canopies and gorgeous retinues, move in funeral silence, and troops of soldiers perform their noiseless evolutions on the liquid plain. The poet SUTUNGPO, of the Sung dynasty, came all the way from Hongchow, the provincial capital, to witness the apparition of this phantom city. His lyre, however, was not sufficiently potent to evoke the spirits from the vasty deep, and he returned both disappointed and incredulous. It is hardly necessary to add that the phenomenon which has wrought so powerfully on the imagination of this superstitious people, is that of *mirage*, or the *lata morgana*, by which, in certain states of the atmosphere, the city of Chinhae becomes visible from the shores of the opposite island.

From this point a succession of low, rugged islands, some of them volcanic in their origin, stretches away, like a line of beacons, as far as the mouth of the Yangtsekiang. This great river is one of the wonders of China. Rising among the Himalayas, and augmented by the innumerable tributaries which it receives in its winding course, it irrigates with its waters, and enriches by its commerce, a valley nearly equal in extent and ten times greater in population than that of the Mississippi. Debouching just to the north of Shanghae, it disputes empire with the ocean; and by the immense volume of fresh water which it pours forth, admonishes the navigator, long before he sees its banks, that he is approaching the Amazon of Asia. The voyager to Shanghae is unable to obtain a distinct view of this noble stream as he enters the Whangpoo, the last of its affluents, before it has contracted its width sufficiently to bring both banks within the same horizon. In 1853, however, I had an opportunity for making myself acquainted with it, as far up as Chankeang, 'the Guardian of the River," which is situated at the transit of the Grand Canal, about 120 miles above Moosung. I was in a small boat, navigated by three natives, and after a week's absence, during which we were exposed to be swallowed up by the waves, which at times rose like those of the sea—captured by pirates, a fleet of whom we were very near running into at night—or apprehended and caged by the garrisons of the Imperial batteries, I returned to Shanghae, richly rewarded for all my discomfort, and deeply impressed with the importance of having this highway of internal commerce open to the enterprise of the West. This I understand is one of the advantages expected to result from the pending negotiations, and one which, though it appears to be undervalued by Lord ELGIN, our American Minister is wisely resolved to insist on.

The *Antelope* being detained a few days at Shanghae, I employed the interval in taking sketches by proxy of the finest buildings and most striking views in the vicinity of this world-renowned emporium. Possessing no skill in drawing, I brought with me a Chinese artist, who, notwithstanding the defects of the native style, I thought would be able to supply me with pretty accurate views of the palaces and fortifications of Pekin. Before starting I assured him that I should only be allowed to take him in the capacity of a body-servant. This, however, was no obstacle in his mind. Being an enthusiast in his art, he readily consented to undergo a temporary degradation for the sake of enriching his portfolio with original views in the Northern Capital. His first duty in the quality of valet was not indeed much to his liking. This was the blacking of a pair of boots. A little logic, however, removed every objection. I assured him that it legitimately constituted a part of his profession—in fact what was a brush but a combination of pencils, or the blacking but a species of pigment, or its application but a speedier method of producing a landscape, which would not fail to appear after a few strokes of the polishing-brush.

Leaving Shanghae on the 18th, we put out to sea, so that we had no opportunity for extending our acquaintance with the Northern Coast, as the only point which we sighted on our passage was the Shantung promontory—a part of the *Taishan*, or Eastern Mountains. Early on the morning of the 22d we were greeted by a blinding shower of *Manchu* sand; and the wind at the same time blowing a gale, and the tides having falsified our reckoning, we were for a while in a situation of considerable peril. The captain sent up rockets and fired guns, in hopes of being answered by the Squadron. No answer came, but the cloud breaking away, the captain corrected his reckoning, and the breeze lulling, we came to anchor in this roadstead, hereafter to be celebrated as the scene of the first diplomatic skirmishing preliminary to our advance upon the Capital. In fact, an uninitiated stranger could hardly observe the *broadsides* of the Chinese official envelopes, which are daily exchanged, without discovering that an important warfare is being waged, and suspecting that all the ink shed in the contest would be sufficient to discolor the waters of the Pei-ho, or White River.

APRIL 24.—I have this day witnessed a spectacle which somewhat relieves the monotony of lying at anchor out of sight of shore, and gives us an earnest of something more stirring in store for us. This was the simultaneous delivery to Mandarins, at the shore, of dispatches from the several plenipotentiaries, to be forwarded to the Capital. The contents of the others I have not heard, except that they agree in demanding an early interview with some Imperial Commissioner.

It is understood, however, that our American Minister has tendered his good offices as mediator in the disputes at issue with England and France. This offer, if accepted, will not only exalt the character of our country in the estimation of the Chinese, but also promote our material interests, by securing their confidence and good will. His Excellency, nevertheless, demanded in firm and dignified terms, the appointment of a Commissioner to meet him at a specified time and place, and warned the Imperial Cabinet that the refusal of this request, or neglect of compliance with it, *might* subject them to the consequences of constructive hostility.

The bearers of the dispatches, in four barges, bearing the flags of their respective nations, were towed by the gunboat *Slaney* as far as the bar, near the entrance of the river, whence they pulled in to shore in front of a rude fortification. This consisted of three small forts, flanked by batteries of wood or brick, covered with earth. They mounted about a hundred guns, and were occupied by, perhaps, two thousand men, and, together with a somewhat smaller one on the opposite bank, constitute the entire defences of a passage, on which the security of the Capital from foreign invasion so much depends. Further defended by a broad, muddy tide-beach, it was accessible to us only by a kind of scaffolding of piles and rough timbers, for the construction of a landing-place. To this we drew our flotilla, augmented by three boats, which were already in the river, and bearing the flags of four nations,—a rare spectacle in these parts,—naturally excited no small sensation in the fortress and its vicinity. Disorderly crowds of soldiers darkened the batteries, and troops of laborers waded knee-deep in mud to get a view of the "red-haired barbarians." Just as we were preparing to land, a Mandarin, decorated with a blue button and a peacock's feather, came clambering over the scaffolding. After much *chin-chin*ing, and some hesitation, he was persuaded to descend into one of the boats, where the dispatches were presented by their several bearers. At first he wished to decline receiving them, as two Imperial Commissioners would arrive, he said, the next day who would meet the foreign Ambassadors and listen to their proposals, or receive their papers. Being assured that the case would admit of no delay, he took them, and when asked for a written receipt, naïvely replied: "I am a soldier, and unaccustomed to writing." Choosing to accept this excuse, rather than consume time by waiting for a receipt from the commander of the fort, we pushed off to the *Slaney*, and were again towed out to the squadron.

APRIL 30.—Our Minister and suite, in the *Antelope*, by the help of the Russian paddle-wheel steamer *America*, succeeded in passing the first formidable barrier to our approaches to Peking—the bar which stretches across the mouth of this river. The metropolis of exclusivism could not have a more suitable situation. Its outer and strongest defence is this natural entrenchment, which, at the ebb, is only covered by three feet water. At best, it is accessible only for the smallest class of war-vessels, and a few hours of loading and sinking junks would secure it from all the navies in the world. This important precaution the Chinese have utterly neglected; and yesterday five gunboats—two English and three French—quietly crossed the bar, and took up a commanding position just in front of the batteries. Their officers and crews, ever on the *qui vive* for promotion, were itching to be fired on; but Count PUTIATINE, Russian Minister, humanely admonished the officers of the garrison that to discharge a shot would be to provoke their own destruction. They had the wisdom to take his advice, and will probably offer the "Allies" no molestation unless they attempt to pass the bend of the river in blank of the batteries, when they will certainly pour upon them at least one round. Our officers think they would not stay to discharge a second, as the explosion of a few shells among their feet, would scatter them like a flock of pigeons.

But weak as they are, the Chinese have not abated a jot of their ancient pride. But only two days ago we had a ludicrous exhibition of their national vanity in the style of a dispatch received from the High Commissioner. Two Commissioners, both Manchus, one named TSUNG, a Superintendent of the Granaries, and the other named WOO, a Secretary of the Council of State, had already some days before arrived at the sea-board to meet the deputies of the Barbarian Kings! A third Commissioner was wanted to complete the corps of Imperial diplomats. In selecting this important functionary, if we may judge by the pompous array of titles by which his name is preceded, the Emperor had no intention to show disrespect to the envoys of the Four Powers, "A Great Minister and Imperial Commissioner of the Great Pure Dynasty, Governor-General of the Province of Chihlè, Superintendent of the Revenue, Inspector of Canals, Commander of the Fortresses of Mihyuin and Tszeking, Inspector of the Capital, and Imperial Censor," is the sounding proem with which he introduces every proclamation and dispatch. It means that somebody is coming, and then the little monosyllable FAN, the name of this important personage, comes on to close the procession. But little as it is, it is far from insignificant, and its signification in analysis is found to be of the most auspicious character. It consists in Chinese of three parts. The left is "words," and the top of the right is "west," while the bottom is "early," and the whole may be construed as "early words with the west." Surely this man was born for the post which he now fills as chief negotiator with the Four Great Powers of the West. But to return from this digression. His Excellency TSEEN, or FANTA-JIN, (the Great Man,) as his countrymen call him, had no sooner arrived at the Takoo forts, than he addressed a communication to each of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, announcing his appointment as chief negotiator, to meet the envoys of the Four Powers. His language was faultlessly courteous, and even complimentary, but his dispatches gave great umbrage and were indignantly returned unanswered. Why? Simply because in the vertical lines in which they were written, the name of China was elevated three spaces above those of the other Powers. This was, according to Chinese notions, exalting the Celestial Empire to the third heaven of dignity in comparison with "outside" Kingdoms, and acceptance of the document would have made way for further insults. This morning the same paper was sent in with the name of our country on a level with that of the Great Pure Dynasty; while an apologetic postscript blamed the informality of the preceding dispatch on the inexperience of the Commissioner's Secretaries.

Count PUTIATINE has had an interview with the Imperial Commissioners, the result of which has not transpired, except that it is understood to have been altogether amicable and highly satisfactory. Our minister is expecting to meet them on the 4th inst. The Chinese Commissioners appear desirous of holding the first conferences with the ministers of the neutral Powers, probably with the hope of securing their good offices with England and France. Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS question the powers of the High Commissioner, and object to meeting him. The Chinese are obstinate and the Allies pertinacious. Mutual suspicion is fast ripening into hostility, and it is doubtful whether in my next I shall have to record a cordial interview between the Imperial Commission and the United States Minister, or a bloody collision with the Allied Squadron.

STEAMER ANTELOPE, MOUTH OF THE PEI-HO, Monday, May 3, 1858.

This date has been signalized by an *event*. The first tilt in the long-expected tournament between the champions of America and China came off this afternoon. It commences a series of meetings which will furnish matter for the historian; and though the spectacle displayed little of oriental magnificence, and less of occidental pomp and power, your readers perhaps will not object to hear the prologue, if I may vary the figure, of what is not unlikely to be succeeded by several acts of thrilling interest.

This morning a party, of which I was one, was sent ashore to convey a dispatch for the High Commissioner, and to arrange the preliminaries for the interview, *i. e.*, to ascertain whether the place of meeting would be decent and commodious, and the landing safe and convenient. Nor was this by any means a superfluous precaution; for here it was that our late Commissioner, Dr. PARKER, then Secretary of Legation, complains of having to flounder through an appalling expanse of miry mud, when sent ashore with dispatches by Mr. MCLANE in 1854.

By dint of climbing and leaping we succeeded, without fractures, though not without bruises, in making our way over a succession of junks that lay on the strand, and, after sinking through a stratum of mud, were glad to find ourselves on soundings. We were beset by a swarm of red-capped soldiers, who sought to stay our progress, but we still advanced until we were surrounded by a phalanx of blue and white-buttoned mandarins, who insisted that we should stand still until CHIN-LAONZIA should appear to receive our dispatch. We protested loudly against the discourtesy of compelling the messengers of a friendly nation to *stand* out of doors, and in the mud. This hint supplied them with a stratagem. Chairs and a table were placed on the soft mud—tea was brought, and we were invited to seat ourselves until the Lieutenant-Colonel should make his appearance. We were aware, however, that to take seats there would be to fix the meeting of our Committee of Arrangements in that unseemly spot, and thus subject ourselves to the derision of the soldiery. We accordingly took our tea *standing*, and then continued our march. The mandarins seeing we were not to be deterred from our purpose withdrew their opposition—the long lines of infantry drawn up on the margin of the *fosse* parted to give us ingress, and we were ushered into a spacious tent, hung with blue. Soon the soldiers about the tent began to form into ranks, and the Lieutenant-Colonel entered between their files. He shook our hands cordially, caused tea and sweetmeats to be set before us, assured us that nothing should be lacking for the proper reception of the distinguished visitor, received the dispatch for the Commissioner, and accompanied us to our boat.

It was not long until a Major was sent off with a verbal message from the High Commissioner, that at the hour named in the dispatch he would be in waiting.

At 4 o'clock P. M. our Minister, with his *cortége*, landed in front of the batteries, and, preceded by the United States flag, advanced to the centre fort. As he approached, a military band struck up an oriental salute. He was received by the High Commissioner and his assistants, at the door of a large tent, erected for the occasion. The tent was hung with crimson, and the ground carpeted with the same color, which is that used by the Chinese on all festive occasions. The interior was occupied by a long table and two side tables, all neatly furnished with fruits and confectionery.

Mr. REED was placed in the seat of honor, on the left of the High Commissioner, with Mr. MARTIN, who acted as interpreter, between and a little in the rear of the two high functionaries. The two assistant Commissioners, Dr. WILLIAMS, Secretary of Legation, Captain DUPONT, of the United States steamer *Minnesota*, the Treasurer of the Province, the Manchu General in command of the garrison, and a *Tontai*, or Circuit Judge, completed the company at the long table. The other members of the Legation, and several officers of the Navy, were seated at the side tables, while numbers of blue and white-buttoned mandarins, who would have been great men in some situations, were compelled to stand in the presence of their superiors. I may remark here that the rank of a mandarin is indicated by a precious stone, of a globular shape, commonly called a button, attached to the top of his cap. The highest are the red, and the blue and white next in order; and each of these is sub-divided into two or three classes. All who sat at the long table with the Commissioner wore red buttons, except a Circuit Judge, who, though he wore a blue one, was also decorated with the plume of extraordinary merit.

The Assistant Commissioners, both Manchus, appear to be men of a very ordinary stamp, and one of them gives evidence of being under the influence of opium. The *person* of the High Commissioner, short and rather corpulent, is in all points uninteresting. With a countenance so opaque that scarcely a ray of intellect beams through it, a dull eye, and a bullet head, he would be ranked according to his physiognomy, below the mediocrity of Mandarins, were it not that his high position gives evidence that he is a man of tried abilities. He is a native of Shaon-hing, near Ningpo—a place which, owing it is believed, to the virtues of its "wind and water," is celebrated for the legal acumen of its inhabitants. In fact, the most distinguished counsellors at law throughout the Empire, are natives of Shaon-hing. FANTA-JIN'S voice has a disagreeable twang, but the speaker of Mandarin soon forgets this blemish in admiration of his language, which is fluent, elegant and pure, without any trace of provincialism.

The *Shaon-hing* lawyer, by a singular coincidence, has for his antagonist a *Philadelphia* lawyer, and "when Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." In the discussion, Mr. REED'S diction was concise and perspicuous, and well chosen for accurate translation into a foreign language. He exhibited, too, such skill in availing himself of any incidental developments, parrying the thrusts of his adversary, and guarding American interests at every point, as to prove that whatever his past experience may have been, he is, unquestionably, a master of diplomatic fencing.

For a moment the representatives of the two sovereign powers surveyed each other in dignified silence. It was the first time the opposite shores of the Pacific had shaken hands for fourteen years. Nor was the present a mere display of international comity. Great interests were suspended on the pending negotiations, and their good or ill success was to be augured from the tone of the opening interview. The question at issue, to sum all in one sentence, was nothing less than to decide whether the tide of western influence which now laves the shores of this Empire, shall be permitted to diffuse its fertilizing streams through the vast regions of the interior, or whether an impassable barrier shall be erected against it, and the voice of both nations unite in saying "Thus far shalt thou come, and no further." It was not surprising, therefore, that the concourse of distinguished auditors listened with breathless expectation for the first words that were to sound the march of progress, or to beat the retreat of civilization.

Mr. REED opened the Conference by assuring the Imperial Commissioners of the friendly disposition of the United States, and the desire of our Government to perpetuate the relations of amity existing between our two countries. In reply, the High Commissioner, who also spoke for his colleagues, expressed in strong terms his reciprocation of the sentiment, and begged to assure the United States Envoy of the distinguished estimation in which our country was held by his Imperial master, particularly on account of the neutral policy maintained by our Government in regard to the war at Canton. This last was a sore point, to which the High Commissioner was perpetually recurring. He often launched into a high flown eulogy on the United States, and never failed to introduce as a foil the perfidious and disorderly conduct of the British and French. Indeed, so frequently did he allude to this subject, and with such acrimony, that Mr. REED felt compelled to check him repeatedly, and with a frankness which I hope will be appreciated, assure him of the high character of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS for integrity and moderation.

Excepting this sore point, to which Mr. REED applied the emollient unction of a common friendship, nothing else occurred to ruffle the feelings of either party. The interview lasted for two hours, and was wholly occupied in arranging the bases for negotiations. But little time was spent in exchanging compliments, and still less in gratifying the palate with the tempting fruits and confectionery spread out before us. Mr. REED and Commissioner FAN scarcely allowed themselves leisure to moisten their lips with tea. No wine was brought on the table, and I note this as the first Chinese entertainment I ever saw given without the presence of that universal beverage. It was not wanted, however, for there was no room for mirth and humor. Earnest business absorbed the attention of the high diplomatic functionaries; and, though the utmost good feeling prevailed, there was not an individual of either nation among those who were admitted to the interview, who was not impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. After agreeing to the proposition of the Imperial Commissioners, to ascertain the will of their master on an important preliminary, the United States Minister and his *cortegé* took leave, and returned to the *Antelope*. From all that I saw and heard on this occasion, I would have gathered the inference, if I had not drawn it from other premises long ago, that while a Chinese junk is contemptible in comparison with our splendid steamers, and a Chinese fort pitable when exposed to the artillery of our floating batteries, a Chinese diplomat is not to be despised by the most accomplished statesmen we can select for our negotiators. Ignorant of other countries, he is not deficient in acquaintance with the affairs of his own; and schooled in an unyielding conservatism, it is his chief duty to defend its ancient policy against aggression,—while our envoy has the harder task of carrying by dint of argument the entrenchments of hereditary prejudice. Before dismissing the subject of this interview, I may remark that an observer could hardly fail to be struck with the grave dignity of the high Chinese officials, while to my taste, perverted perhaps by long residence among them, their long silken robes, embroidered breast-plates, and caps decorated with sparkling rubies and flashing feathers, contrasted rather favorably with the plainer attire of their western guests.

Just as we were retiring, we met the French Commodore coming up to the batteries to deliver a dispatch. To avail himself of such a pretext, just on the eve of a hostile collision, to acquaint himself with the strength or weakness of his adversary, I cannot but regard as a violation of military ethics not very consistent with the reputation of the French for chivalrous generosity.

Those miserable fortifications are decorated with as many flags as moved on the field of Waterloo, and their fluttering, for they are all small scolloped triangles, not inaptly represent the trembling hearts of their defenders. The garrison on both sides of the river, including all the encampments in the vicinity, numbers by this time probably 10,000 men; and the French Admiral, I have heard, doubts whether the force of the Allies is sufficient to carry the place by storm, and is waiting the arrival of more gun-boats before making any warlike demonstration. A gallant British Captain, however, who distinguished himself in the late bombardment of Canton, and whose war-steamer, the *Nimrod*, now lies close under the batteries, thinks that he and the *Cormorant*, which lies still further in, could silence them in a few minutes. He deprecates the consequences of delay, and says that the Chinese are day and night strengthening their defences, and mounting fresh guns—not a few of which are brass. Within the last fortnight they have thrown up a pretty well constructed abattis of sand, or rather mud, bags; flanking their forts, and drawn hawsers across the river, with a view to stopping ingress. This last is the most puerile contrivance I ever heard of, as it would not take long for a little boy to cut them in pieces with his jack-knife. I have taken occasion to represent to the Chinese officers the inevitable consequences of a conflict with the Allies. They admit the superiority of western artillery, but appear to confide in their superior numbers. "We are preparing," they say. "You are our friend and we whisper it to you confidentially, but don't want you to tell them, that we're *ready for them*." Poor misguided people, how little they know of the power they are provoking! When I was at the batteries this morning, and surrounded by that "*turba imbellis*," I could hardly restrain such tears as XERXES shed, when reviewing his troops at Abydos, to think how soon the shell and shot of the Allied squadron might strew that field with carnage.

MAY 8—Last evening I went with a party to the landing to bear a dispatch to the Imperial Commissioners. There was nobody at the water's edge of sufficient rank to receive it, as it would be thought by the Chinese derogatory to the dignity of our Minister that a communication from him should be delivered by any officer below the rank of Major. We would have gone in search of CHIN and CHONG, the two to whom we had formerly given dispatches, but for the entreaties of the poor sergeants on guard, who declared, accompanying their words with a very significant gesture, that if they should allow us to pass they would suffer decapitation. We consented to wait if they would send immediately for the Lieutenant-Colonel or Major. One of them scampered off as fast as the mud would let him, and two others waded into the water between us and the shore. It was ludicrous to see officers with silk caps and gilt buttons wading bare-legged in the mire. After an immoderate length of time the Lieutenant-Colonel, who had been absent on some duty, came and received the paper

This morning I learn that the Russian Missionaries resident at Pekin, have at the request of Count PUTIATINE, been allowed to come down and visit their friends on the Russian steamer *America*. The Imperial rescript desired by our Minister has been received, and is, I understand, altogether favorable. He expects to resume conference with the Imperial Commissioners on the 10th inst., and if the threatened hostilities are averted or delayed, I hope I shall have, in my next, to report the peaceful victories of diplomacy.

STEAMER ANTELOPE, MOUTH OF THE PEI-HO, Thursday May 10, 1858.

Under this date I resume my journal of passing events. As yet we have too much dialogue and too little action to make my letters very entertaining. Your readers may, however, console themselves for the want of any dramatic element, by reflecting that the record of a conversation is more instructive than the description of a battle. From the latter they would only learn (what they know already, though the Chinese still require to be taught it,) the superiority of European arms; while the former will make them acquainted with the intellectual condition of the more influential classes. For myself, I can say, that for improvement in that which is admitted to be "the proper study of mankind," I would prefer three days' contact with the ruling minds among a population of four hundred millions to whole months on the tented field.

Mr. REED came in this morning from the *Minnesota*, having an engagement to meet the Imperial Commissioners at 11 A. M. Proceeding to the landing, he sent a messenger on shore to ascertain whether suitable arrangements had been made for his reception. The answer returned was, that landing was out of order, the sedan not in waiting, and more than all, that the Commissioners had not arrived. Hearing this, Mr. REED, not without some feelings of indignation, gave orders to return to the *Antelope*.

Mr. MARTIN, however, who, in the meantime, had gone ashore, ascertained that the report of the first messenger was incorrect in its most essential feature. The three Commissioners were already in waiting; "and I confess," said Lieutenant Colonel CHIN, sinking his voice to a whisper while giving the information, "that though it may be sacrificing their dignity to say so, those high officers have actually been on the ground waiting the arrival of the American Minister, since the hour of 9 o'clock." Mr. MARTIN, inquiring for one of the higher authorities to whom he might explain the mistake, TS'IEN-TANJIN, the Treasurer of the Province, presented himself. Mr. MARTIN suggested, that while the sedan and waders were being got in readiness, an officer should be dispatched to the *Antelope* with the card of the three Commissioners, to assure Mr. REED that they had been on the ground from an early hour, and were still expecting his arrival. This was instantly complied with, and Mr. MARTIN spent the hour which intervened before the arrival of the Minister and suite, in a blue tent, near the tabernacle of audience, surrounded by a group of Mandarins, who expressed their opinions without restraint, and exposed their ignorance without shame.

They inquired the distinctions of official costumes in use amongst us; asked many questions relating to the geography and history of our country, and inquired particularly as to the principle by which official appointments are regulated. They heard with unrestrained admiration, that with us, the Chief Magistracy, and nearly all other civil offices, are at the disposal of the people, and expected to be bestowed on those who merit popularity by integrity and abilities; that we have classics in three languages more ancient than those of CONFUCIUS; that while the books of the Jews are the foundation of our religion and ethics, those of Greece and Rome are the basis of our *belles lettres*. Nor did anything surprise them more than to learn that we, "barbarians" as we are, actually have grades of literary merit, and competitive examinations in some respects answering to their own. They inveighed without reserve against the conduct of England and France in carrying on the present war; and, when told that the "Allies" are desirous of peaceful negotiation, provided the High Commissioner will exhibit credentials of his full powers, such as KEYING exhibited in 1842, they exclaimed, "Those of KEYING were a forgery, manufactured for the occasion, but our present High Commissioner is incapable of so base an act, and our Emperor is not accustomed to issue such documents." From this they proceeded to discuss the characters of the British and Russian interpreters. Learning that Mr. MARTIN was personally acquainted with Mr. WADE and the senior Russian interpreter, they very considerately spared them. They, however, censured Mr. L. in no measured terms, for his violent and uncourteous bearing, and criticised the scholarship of MING-LAON-YIA, the junior Russian interpreter.

Mr. REED and suite were received and greeted, as on the former occasion, when Mr. R. introduced the business of the day by inquiring for the summary of topics of discussion which he had sent to the High Commissioner on the previous Saturday. FAN-TU-JIN produced a copy.

"But, where is the original paper I sent you?" asked Mr. R.

"This is a true copy," said FAN, "and will answer just as well."

"But, I would like to see the original documents," said Mr. REED.

Commissioner FAN—"The original is reserved for the inspection of His Majesty. I was afraid of soiling it, and took a copy for my own use. It is a true one, you may rest assured. I would not dare to falsify it."

Mr. REED—"Is the original within reach, or at hand?"

Commissioner FAN—"It is."

Mr. REED—"Can you send for it?"

Commissioner FAN—"It is not convenient."

Mr. REED—"Now, tell me the truth, have you not sent it to Pekin?"

Commissioner FAN—"I have."

Mr. REED—"But, did you not say it was at hand?"

Commissioner FAN—"It may as truly be said to be at hand at Pekin as if it were here, for I can obtain it, if desired."

At this puerile subterfuge Mr. REED lost patience, and cautioned the High Commissioner against resorting to such prevarication in future, as it would inevitably undermine that mutual confidence so necessary to successful negotiation. Commissioner FAN renewed his protestations of veracity and sincerity, and, had he been required to swear by Styx itself, it is probable that he would not have declined the oath.

The importance attaching to this apparently trifling preliminary may not at once be apparent to your readers. Mr. REED had the sagacity to suspect that Commissioner FAN had already violated his engagement to agree upon the whole treaty before asking the Imperial sanction to any part of it, by submitting in advance the programme of points, which must embarrass all further negotiations, if not check them *in limine*. Commissioner FAN, too, had sense enough to discover Mr. REED'S object by his very first inquiry, and hence his desire to elude a direct answer.

All the proposed amendments then passed in review. The champions of conservatism and of progress exerted all their powers. The auditors of both nations were held in breathless suspense. The contest was kept up until near night. Particular advantages were gained and lost, but no important or permanent result was achieved.

After agreeing to resume the subject on the next day, at noon, in case the Imperial rescript, a copy of which was to be sent in the morning, should prove satisfactory, His Excellency and suite took leave and returned to the *Antelope*. Before parting, however, Commissioner FAN, though so reluctant to concede even the most moderate demands, or to satisfy the most just claims, such as those of indemnity for American property destroyed by the Cantonese, had the face, nevertheless, to beg Mr. REED to "enlighten the English on the principles of justice," and also to "employ his influence, with the Russian Minister towards the settlement of the boundary question."

The opinion which I had formed of Commissioner FAN from the first interview was confirmed by this, and amongst our party it was declared by one acclaim, that he had attained his high position by his talents, and that the Emperor could not have entrusted the defence of the old *régime* to an abler champion.

MAY 11.—Before breakfast CHONG, the Major, and RIEN, Secretary to the High Commissioner, came off with the dispatch containing the promised copy of the Imperial rescript, The character of this document, Mr. REED had inferred from the fact, that the cunning Commissioner had, in a previous communication only referred to it in general terms, and not offered to furnish a copy until it was directly demanded. The perusal confirmed his conjecture. His Majesty graciously condescended to receive the President's letter by way of Te

nto life the better feelings of our hearts. Classic jests and high-flown compliments passed round the circle, and as a proof of the extent to which this kindly feeling prevailed, I may say that one of the Mandarins, the Prefect of Chaon-Chow, actually invited me to allow myself a few days of relaxation, to visit him at the chief city of his Prefecture. There was no danger of my accepting, as the place was two hundred and fifty miles distant; but in an exclusive country like this the very thought was treason, and, if reported to his superiors, might have been visited upon the unwary officer in the shape of degradation, if not a graver punishment. Some Christian almanacs, which Mr. MARTIN distributed among the company, attracted much attention. WANG YALAONYIA, the same who had invited me to his house, turned over the leaves until he came to the Ten Commandments, and ran his eye hastily over them until it rested on the tenth, when he exclaimed, "Admirable! this is, indeed, equal to the teachings of our Holy Sage CONFUCIUS. If all men would obey this precept how happy the world would be." Mr. MARTIN, not forgetting his function as an interpreter of the Divine Law, took this for a text, and, recapitulating the whole Decalogue, discoursed to an attentive audience of the first minds in the Province concerning their relations as the creatures of God, and members of the human family.

"But what nations," asked WANG, "besides your honorable country, profess the Christian faith?"

"Russia, France, England, and ——

"No," interrupted WANG; "not England. They can't profess the Christian faith, for if they did they would observe the tenth commandment, and not covet our cities or lands; and the sixth, too which they would not violate as they do, by vending opium, and diffusing death and misery throughout our Provinces."

It was not without a feeling of sadness that we took leave of this interesting group. Many of them were men of strong minds, polished manners and genial disposition. Several days of frequent intercourse had obtained them a place in our kindly regards, and we could not think without pain o the approach of that tempest, now almost inevitable, which would probably stretch their bodies on the very ground so lately consecrated to the rites of hospitality. Mr. MARTIN, in preaching to them of God and the soul, was administering a *viaticum* which they might require only too soon.

MAY 12—Dr. WILLIAMS, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. MARTIN, interpreter, were sent to the forts with the communication promised yesterday, I having as usual the privilege to be one of the party. Dr. WILLIAMS was received in the "Yellow Tent," or "Tabernacle of Audience," according to previous arrangement, by TSIEN-TA-JIN, Treasurer of the Province, a red-buttoned Mandarin of the second grade, whose name, by a happy coincidence with the office which he holds, signifies money. The ceremony of reception was the same as in the case of our Minister, except that the musical salute was omitted. The troops were drawn up in files in front of the tent, partly for display and partly as a demonstration of respect. I may say here, that on arrival of the Commissioners yesterday, we saw all the troops drop on their knees and remain in that posture until the three magnates had entered the "Yellow Tent."

On this occasion the tables were arranged much as in the interviews with the Imperial Commissioners, excepting that several blue and white buttoned Mandarins who had been compelled to stand in presence of those great officers, were now allowed to sit and join in the conversation as well as partake of the repast.

Dr. WILLIAMS referred to the foreign trade existing at other ports than the five acknowledged in the treaty.

TSIEN-TA-JIN—That illegal trade is productive of more evil than benefit; for example, opium, notwithstanding Sir J. BOWRING, in an interview I had with him in 1855, maintained that it is as harmless as tea, is destroying multitudes of our people.

Dr. WILLIAMS—For that they have themselves to blame.

TSIEN—The English have grown rich by trade with us.

Dr. WILLIAMS—It has been mutually beneficial, and the advantages would be increased if our Ministers were admitted to the Northern capital like those of Siam and Cochin-China.

TSIEN—They are vassals and you are brethren. We are afraid you might be offended by the manner of your reception, (alluding to the requisition of the *Zotow*, or prostration.)

Dr. WILLIAMS—Does any man when visited by his brethren keep them standing outside of his door?

TSIEN—But when brethren choose to separate, (a thing which never takes place in China without a quarrel,) it may be best for them not to come together again lest they should disagree.

After this topic had been considered in several aspects, TSIEN stopped the discussion by saying that "We might as well drop the subject, as it had been *tabooed* by the High Commissioner."

Dr. WILLIAMS attempting to show the reasonableness of the demand made by the Allies that the High Commissioner shall exhibit credentials of full powers before they meet him for negotiation the Treasurer interrupted him by appealing to his knowledge of the Chinese classics, if the very idea of a *Minister* Plenipotentiary would not be inconsistent with the genius of an absolute empire? and if in all his reading of Chinese history he had ever met with an instance of the Emperor conferring full powers on a subject?

When Dr. W. referred to the difficulty with the French, and asserted that the massacres of their missionaries and co-religionists had given them a just cause for war, the Treasurer replied that those native Christians had been put to death for taking the lives of their countrymen, and that the "martyred CHAPEDELAINE" had suffered not for his faith, but for his numerous and atrocious crimes. He further added that he had always treated the French missionaries with kindness, and that he had caused three of them to be conveyed to their places of destination, which were Shanghae, Shansi and Moukden, the capital of Manchouria. One of the Mandarins charged Sir JOHN BOWRING and Commissioner YEH with being the authors of the Canton war. TSIEN said Mr. Consul PARKS was, in his opinion, the cause of it.

Throughout the whole interview WANG sat with the almanac which he had received yesterday open before him, and, with his hand on the Decalogue, reasserted his conviction that "England cannot be a Chritian nation."

Several topics of a more agreeable character were touched on in the course of this interview, and Dr. WILLIAMS before taking leave expressed the sentiment that frequent meetings of the kind between the officers of China and the United States would be alike pleasant and profitable. To this WANG responded by hoping that his Excellency the Treasurer might be promoted to the Governorship of Canton, where Dr. WILLIAMS could conveniently call at his *Yamun*, and PIEN supplemented the sentiment in the true style of Chinese adulation, by hoping that WANG would be appointed Taontai of Shanghae where he and Mr. MARTIN could have the pleasure of frequent meetings.

The events of the next few days baffle conjecture. If the United States do not obtain, before the renewal of hostilities by the Allies, all the privileges desired in the revision of our treaty, it will not be for the want of well-directed and strenuous efforts on the part of her diplomatic representative. And if the Allies are compelled to a fresh exhibition of their power, it will not be for want of effort on his part to avert such a calamity from this feeble and distracted empire.

It appears, indeed, that the Chinese are so perversely blind to their own interests that they refuse to be enlightened by anything but the glare of gunpowder, and so fixed in their adherence to hereditary policy that nothing but the roar of artillery can wake them from the sleep of ages.

TA-KOO, Tuesday, May 18, 1858.

Your readers may perhaps remember that a letter from President PIERCE to the Emperor of China, conveyed to this country by our late Minister, was returned with the seal broken and unanswered, because it had not been forwarded by way of Canton, as in previous cases, but by Foochow which is also admitted in the treaty as a proper channel for communication. Our present Minister, warned by this indignity, has taken every precaution that the letter of which he is the bearer shall be received with due respect and acknowledged in becoming terms. He has not, however, sought to secure this by transmitting it through "the customary channel," or even through one of those others specified in our treaty. But on extraordinary concurrence of events calling for extraordinary measures, he has come to this, the entrepôt of the Capital, and properly introduced negotiations by the presentation of that document. Though a formal paper, it was important as a guage of international feeling. The High Commissioner first pledged his word that it should be treated like its predecessor. *His* word was not a sufficient guarantee. He then proposed referring it to the colonial office, but that was declined on the ground that the United States is not a dependency of China. He finally proposed to ask for an Imperial rescript respecting it; and Mr. REED accordingly withheld the letter until the Imperial will should be known. In a few days he was furnished with a copy of the edict, giving assurance that the letter should be received with due respect, but preserving a studied silence as to the question of an answer. It was regretted that the subject should be again laid before His Majesty, and an explicit answer be obtained as to the terms in which he would reply to it. This was done, and this morning a second rescript has been received, which is well worth all the pains taken to obtain it, as it admits what the "Son of Heaven" never before admitted of any foreign country, that the United States is not a dependency of China, and that he would reply to the President's letter without making use of any haughty or offensive expressions, Nothing could be more satisfactory. Mr. REED consented to deliver the long-talked of letter, and assigned the presentation of it to Captain DUPONT, as a mark of regard for that distinguished officer. At 3 P. M., the Captain preceded by a page bearing the letter, under an escort of marines, and followed by several members of the Legation and a number of naval officers, in full uniform, proceeded to the "Yellow Tent." He was received at the door by the High Commissioner and associates, and taking the casket containing the letter from the hands of the page, placed it on a table covered with yellow silk. The High Commissioner, advancing, touched the casket reverentially with the tips of his fingers, and then seated his western guests at a separate table on the left, while he and his Manchu and Chinese friends occupied one on the right. The meeting was one of ceremony, and no topic of business was discussed, but several matters of interest were broached, which may at no distant day become important items in our relations with this empire. The principal of these was the appointment of a Chinese Minister to reside at Washington, and of Chinese Consuls to look after the interests of their countrymen in California.

MAY 19.—Dr. WILLIAMS, Secretary of Legation, and TSEEN, Treasurer of Pschele, met for a discussion of amendments proposed in our treaty preparatory to a final revision by our Minister and the Imperial Commissioners. The last articles were under review when a messenger arrived with a note from Mr. REED, informing Dr. WILLIAMS that the Allies had resolved to storm the forts on to-morrow morning. Dr. W. accordingly took leave, merely agreeing to give notice when it might be convenient to ave another interview. Our negotiations are nearly completed, and if the threatened hostilities were only delayed for a few days, we should have "the Treaty of Takoo" on its way to Washington, with many improvements on that of Wanghae, and with that saving proviso, that whatever privilege may hereafter be granted to any other nation shall *ipso facto* be conceded to us. A renewal of hostilities by the Allies will, however, oblige us to renew our negotiations at another time and place, and perhaps too with another Board of Commissioners. But whatever may be the result, our Minister is no longer liable to be charged with merely following in the wake of the Allied arms. For while he has in the main agreed in policy with the representatives of the other Powers, he has vindicated his independence of judgment by differing from Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS as to the powers of the Imperial Commissioners, and commencing negotiations in advance of them. In this the Russian Minister agrees with him; and both had well nigh accomplished the object of their missions, when this startling announcement not only arrests the progress of their officers, but virtually nullifies what has been already done. Still I cannot but think that the collision was inevitable, and what is more, indispensable to the right adjustment of our relations with China. Nothing but force will humble the pride or break down the prejudices of these conceited Asiatics. In the first war Ningpo and Shanghae were occupied by British troops, and in both those cities any well-dressed European may pass through the streets, not only free from insult, but every where treated with respect and deference. Fuchow was not even approached by the British troops, and the ransom of Canton passed current for a successful defence. The inhabitants of these places, and especially of the latter, have been distinguished for their insolent bearing, until the late bombardment, since which they have been seen to doff their caps obsequiously to marines and blue-jackets.

The bombardment was to have taken place on the 14th inst.; but a communication from the High Commissioner to the effect that he had memorialized the Emperor to grant their claims, and particularly to admit them to the capital, induced them to postpone it in hopes of obtaining their ends without having recourse to arms. It is now known that the Emperor has refused his consent; and the Allies, after long forbearance, are again compelled to appeal to the *ultima ratio*.

The Chinese know from the refusal of the Emperor what they have to expect. They are not dismayed, however, but, ignorant of the foe they are to meet, they even appear eager for the contest. Some officers to whom I casually remarked that the allied forces were disappointed when the prospect of peaceful negotiation prevented the proposed bombardment, replied that the disappointment was equally great in their own camp! Poor fellows! little can they conceive the firy tempest that is to rain upon them before the setting of to-morrow's sun.

MAY 20.—Those tongue-doughty Mandarins, who so lately boasted of their prowess, and warned *us* to retire from the river lest we should be involved in the destruction of the Allies, are no longer to be seen unless among the slain. Last evening six steam gun-boats entered the river towing twenty-one launches filled with marines and blue-jackets. It was a gay pageant, and such an one as the dwellers on the Pei-no had never witnessed. As the flotilla moved up to their position in front of the batteries, I fully expected the Chinese would open fire. But all continued quiet, and no harsher sound than the sailor's song was heard to break the stillness of the night. By early dawn the hum of activity began in the fleet, indicating preparation for the day's work. At 5 o'clock Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS sent in their last communication to the Commissioners, informing them that they had committed the prosecution of their claims to the military authorities, and at 8 o'clock the two Admirals summoned the forts to surrender within two hours or abide the result of a bombardment. The Chinese, though not the bravest people in the world, *never surrender*. No matter to what extremity a garrison may be reduced, or how fearful the odds against them, they are *required* to fight. Victory or death is the only alternative for the more responsible officers; and in case of defeat they must die in one of three ways. They must either fall in battle, commit suicide, or perish by the hand of the executioner. In the first case they are deified, in the second their disgrace is expiated, in the last their name is infamous, and their property confiscated. What wonder then that 10 o'clock should come and bring no reply to the summons? At that hour the whole available squadron, consisting of four French and two English steamers, and eight English gunboats, weighed anchor and approached the batteries. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Cormorant*, Captain SAUMAREZ, led the van, and steamed boldly up between the batteries on either bank. A succession of flashes, running along the front of the principal battery, followed by a long waving cloud of smoke, and a series of reports told that the great guns of the fortress were pouring their contents on the dauntless vessel. Still she steamed steadily on, while volley after volley of round-shot, canister and grape were poured around her, without returning a shot, until within four hundred yards of one fort and two hundred of the other, when she commenced dealing out her shell. Almost every shot took effect, and walls perforated, guns dismounted, and houses in conflagration, attested their fearful energy. The other boats, as they came up, opened their fire, and were responded to by the batteries. The engagement was now general, and the fourteen steamers, exposed to the cross-fire of above a hundred guns, the explosion of bombs and the Congreve rockets describing their fiery arcs, constituted a spectacle of rare grandeur. Nor was that which BURKE maintains to be a necessary element of the sublime altogether wanting. The *Antelope* lies fairly within range, scarcely three-quarters of a mile from the nearest battery. A great many 32-pounders dropped in the water close to our starboard bow, and the whiz of an occasional shot, as it flew past us, made even veteran officers dodge their heads, and admonished us that though we were not *in* the fight, we were not *out* of danger.

The Chinese stood to their guns with a degree of courage which prove that they want nothing but discipline to make good soldiers. Instead of running as had been predicted after the first fire, they kept up a brisk cannonade for over an hour, and were not completely silenced until after an hour more of bombardment. In fact, it was not the shell which silenced them, for the central fort still continued to reply after scores of those terrible engines had burst within its walls; and it was not until the storming parties mounted their batteries, and treated them to a volley of musketry, that they betook themselves to flight.

Next to the *Cormorant*, which led the squadron, H. B. M.'s steamer *Nimrod*, Capt. Dow, occupied the most conspicuous position, and gallantly confronted the enemy's strongest forts. The gunboat *Salney*, with both Admirals on board, and two broad pennants floating in the thickest of the smoke, was a fine emblem of the *entente cordiale* which is *supposed* to exist between the allied nations. The storming parties of both (amounting to about 1,800 in all) behaved with equal valor, and it was impossible to distinguish whose banner first waved on the ramparts of the enemy.

The casualties were not numerous, and though I have not heard any accurate return, it is understood that the loss of the Allies was not above thirty or forty in killed and wounded. The heaviest loss was on the part of the French, owing to the explosion of a mine in the central fort. It was an awful sight. I saw the column of flame, and heard its deep toned thunder, and some of our party, who had glasses to their eyes, saw the unhappy victims as they fell to the earth, after having been blown high in the air. Eight Chinese were caught on the spot, who confessed that they had fired the train. Poor wretches! they only obeyed order in doing so, and will probably suffer no punishment further than a brief detention as prisoners They are most likely condemned felons, who, according to Chinese custom, have been promised pardon as an inducement to perform this desperate part. Nor was this the only casualty of the kind. An English officer was blown up by incautiously entering one of the magazines, and above twenty mines and magazines were exploded in the course of the day either by the Allies or the Chinese.

In the afternoon I went to survey the battle-ground. The scene was shocking, and one could only endure it by banishing reflection. There lay the mangled remains of men who had been torn to fragments by the bursting of a bomb; and, more horrid still, the naked bodies of others who were roasting among the timbers of the burning forts. The number of the dead was, however, less than we expected to see, and I am inclined to think that many must have been carried away by their flying comrades. The total loss of the Chinese, on both sides of the river, was, perhaps, four or five hundred. A paper, which I picked from the ground, gives the number of troops at the three forts on the right bank as 2,547; and a wounded man with whom I fell in stated the total on both sides as 3,200. There were, doubtless, additional companies of cavalry and militia in the neighborhood; but the Chinese were probably trying to work on the fears of their enemies, when they reported their whole force at 30,000. If they had been 100,000, however, the result of the day would not have been different, though the carnage would have been fearfully increased The Allies must always be victorious where they can bring their floating batteries to bear.

The yellow tent of audience was still standing just as it was yesterday, except that its covering had been perforated in sundry places. The table was loaded with refreshments in expectation of the same guests who had been present at the interview yesterday; but it was no longer watched by a guard of Chinese. British muskets were stacked in front, and British sentinels patrolling around it.

MAY 21—This morning I was shown through the principal encampment on the left bank by Captain SAUMAREZ, of the *Cormorant*, who deserves to be styled the "hero of Takoo." We were everywhere greeted by the same sickening spectacles we had witnessed on the opposite banks. As these batteries were nearer to the water, the destruction of life was proportionally greater. Here I saw a large brass cannon with half a bomb-shell buried in the solid metal. Another large brass gun, which Captain S. was removing, was highly finished, and bore the following inscription: "The victory—commanding great general—cast in the sixth year of HIEN-FUNG under the command of WEITSING-WANG, a prince of the blood, and SANGKHLINGSING, a Mongol prince; weight, 12,000 pounds; charge of powder, 12 pounds; ball, 36 pounds." The brass guns taken from the various batteries, fifty or sixty in all, are a valuable prize, and worth between one and two hundred thousand dollars. Only two of the large ones were on wheels, and a few of the lesser on pivots; the rest were on immovable carriages, some of which were rotten with age, and crushed by their weight—a striking symbol of the unwieldiness of this decaying empire. The bombs which unship these ponderous guns are perhaps the only power that can move this huge Government from the rotten basis on which it has so long been resting. A blue-buttoned Mandarin of high rank was found dead, with his own sword drawn across his throat. Many others doubtless died in the same manner.

The Chinese have sent to ask a truce of three days, in order to communicate with the Court. Whether it will be granted, I have not heard, but feel assured that nothing less than the loss of Tientsing, a city of seven or eight hundred thousand inhabitants, will induce the Emperor to make any concession; and it is by no means certain that his infatuation may not expose Pekin to the miseries of a siege. In that case, the Allies must wait for reinforcements, and it is possible that in the meantime the increasing differences between the courts of London and Paris may turn their arms against each other.

One more Telegraphic Shock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am infinitely amused at the controversy now going on between Professor MORSE and his rivals, as to which of them all *invented* the Magnetic Telegraph, when it is patent to the world that it was a discovery of the eighteenth, not the nineteenth century; and that the wires were vibrating with electric messages between Madrid and Aranjuez, before any of the present claimants were born!

All hail then to the illustrious SALVA! who though a Spanish Don, is, as far as history reports, the undoubted anthor of this great discovery.

SUUM CUIQUE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18 1858.

Starch Manufacturing Near New-York.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF STARCH, AND OF ITS USE AND MANUFACTURE.

Few persons are aware how many manufacturing enterprises are constantly springing up around this metropolis, not only along the adjacent rivers, but on the Long Island coast, where numerous bays and coves furnish facilities for an easy and direct water communication with the city warehouses. And this increase must go on. It is often found that the saving in freight is sufficient to pay the whole cost of removing distant manufactories, and erecting new ones hereabouts. This is the case with many articles. Take starch for example, which is now made principally from corn. One would at first suppose that it could be made most economically in the centre of the great corn-growing regions at the West. But this does not appear to be the case. A bushel of corn, in bulk, is now brought from central Illinois to this city for eighteen cents; but this bushel of corn will produce twenty-three pounds of pure starch, which is bulky, and must be brought in boxes, and on which the freight is twenty-three cents, leaving a margin of five cents per bushel in favor of bringing the raw material here to be manufactured near the centre of demand.

We are led to the above remarks by the recent erection at Glen Cove, L. I., of one of the largest starch manufactories in the country, which was opened on Wednesday by a large delegation from this City, of wholesale merchants, members of the Press and others, some 1,200 invitations being given out. The company started at 10 o'clock, in two steamboats, accompanied by DODWORTH'S Band. They proceeded up the Sound to Glen Cove, twenty-five miles distant by water, where they were received by firing of cannon, display of flags, and reception addresses by Pres. FROST CROFT, Col. COLES and WRIGHT DURYEA, and by a large turnout of the citizens and farmers of that region. The visitors passed an hour in going through the buildings, which cover two acres of ground, examining the process of manufacture in actual operation, witnessing the extensive fire apparatus, which, driven by steam and water, sent up seven powerful streams, and resembled as many fire companies working their engines. A thousand persons then sat down to well-loaded tables, arranged under tents, and after dispatching the usual eatables and viands, ended with an old-fashioned Indian "clam-bake."

After dinner, and a humorous speech from JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., of New-York, a letter was read from Mayor TIEMANN, regretting his unavoidable absence, and expressing his sympathy with this and every other movement calculated to improve the manufacture of cereal products. The Mayor's health was proposed, and a very appropriate reply made by Judge BEACH, of Queen's County. Other addresses were made by Dr. JONES, of the *Scientific American*, Mr. ELLIS, of the Albany *Evening Transcript*, and others. The exercise on the ground concluded with an instructive address from the Secretary of the Society, giving several interesting items respecting the history and manufacture of starch.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM DURYEA, ESQ.

It will be readily conceded that whatever adds to the sum of human happiness, whether by new invention or improvements, is a public benefaction. More especially is this the case, when the thing discovered or improved upon is potent for good and healthful uses, and yet harmless if pressed into service for base purposes. Many of the staples of every-day life are unfortunately adulterated, either by nature or by art, to produce evil as well as good results. Alcoholic liquors, tobacco, tea, coffee and even sugar, although capable of adding largely to our daily pleasures, when wisely and moderately used, become scourges to such as blindly and intemperately indulge in them. Recent developments have demonstrated that even that most harmless of all the luxuries known to infant or adult life, milk, which we had hitherto supposed at the worst could only be weakened in quality, by too close an intimacy with the wooden-tailed cow, becomes a scrofulous and fatal poison, when drawn from a "stump tail." But the commodity of which I am about to speak is entirely free from any of these objections.

Starch, whether regarded as nourishment for the child or as food for the man, as a medicinal agent for the sick or a refined luxury for those who are well, as a means of establishing the graceful rotundity of the ladies' crinoline, or confirming the perpendicularity of the gentlemen's dickeys, is good, only good and that continually. Nature or education may give a man too much stiffness in the upper lip, but starch will never make that mistake with his shirt collar. A lady may be overstarched in her manners, but she "can't get too much starch in her *habits*." Her address may be too stiff, but her dress never. To be sure we have read of men whose collars were so rigid as to endanger the safety of their ears, but as persons who commit such excesses must have ears consicerably longer than the law allows, the sooner they shorten such extravagant elongations the better for themselves and the rest of mankind, and I may add of womankind also, for the ladies, although somewhat partial to long tongues, are by no means admirers of long ears. Starch is one of the most permanent luxuries of civilized life. This, and its fellow laborer, soap, are the humblest missionaries of that Gospel which declares that "Cleanliness is Godliness."

Of the origin of starch-making, we have but little knowledge. PLINY alludes to it in his work on Natural History, and says that the invention of the art belonged to the Isle Chios, and that the best article came from that quarter. He also states that the best quality was made from three months, or Summer wheat. The ancient method of manufacturing may probably be reckoned among the lost arts, as we find no further mention of it until the time of ELIZABETH, when the fashion of wearing the enormous ruffs of that period made the use of starch indispensably necessary, and revived its manufacture. SHAKESPEARE, BEN JONSON, BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, and other dramatists and poets, often refer to it, but when its color is alluded to it is invariably spoken of as of a yellow or greenish hue. That the art of making starch was revived at this time is proved by HOWELL, who, in one of his works, says: "Mistress TURNER, the first inventress of yellow starch, was executed at Tyburn, in a cobweb lawn ruff of that color." Whether she suffered as an inventress, an enchantress or a laundress, we are not informed. If she was executed simply for starch-making, the members of the Glen Cove Starch Company should adopt her as their patron saint, and thank their stars that they do not live under an Elizabethan rule; for if they did, and the *quantity* of the offence decided its *enormity*, they would not only be hanged, but be drawn, quartered, and afterwards be fined 40 shillings. Frequent allusion is made to starch by the poets of the last century, and DEAN SWIFT, in one of his sarcastic, semi religious essays, alludes to a spurious specimen, which was probably as common and as objectionable in his day as it is in ours, and asks "if the Gospel anywhere prescribes a starched, squeezed countenance, a stiff, formal gait, or a singularity of manners." To this question of the worthy Dean's we should say, no! although the scriptures speak very positively of "stiff-necked generations," who will undoubtedly have the starch taken out of them if they do not repent.

The rapid increase in the use of pure white starch within a few years has been truly astonishing, and the constantly improving means of manufacture have hardly been sufficient to meet the increased demand. But a few years ago it was scarcely deemed worthy of being chronicled in the ordinary works on Arts and Manufactures. In the largest encyclopedias of modern date it is but briefly noticed. Even in France, the most dressy nation in Europe, its manufacture was, until a very recent period, of the rudest and simplest character. In the great French work, entitled *Les Arts et Metiers*, the process of manufacture described is so very simple and rude, and so limited in capacity, that a New-York laundress could well afford to keep a French factory for her own exclusive use. In England, too, according to REE's *Encyclopœdia*, "many manufacturers, who cannot afford to keep stoves of their own, after they have prepared their starch, make use of a baker's oven to dry it upon."

I mention these items in the history of starch-making, for the purpose of showing that American ingenuity and perseverance have achieved a triumph in this, as in many other branches of industry. The manufacture of starch in Europe is principally conducted upon a plan discovered by M. KIRSCHOFF, of St. Petersburg, to whom the late Emperor NICHOLAS presented one thousand roubles, as a reward for his invention.

The starch made in Great Britain in the year 1820 amounted 4,500,000 pounds; in 1830 to 6,000,000, and in 1835 to 8,000,000. You will appreciate the magnitude of our enterprise, when I inform you that in the works we have met to inaugurate, 18 tons will be a day's work; which, allowing 300 working days to the year, will give us an aggregate of over 10,000,000 of pounds per year, being 2,600,000 pounds more than all Great Britain produced in 1835. The comparative small quantity made in England previous to 1835, is mainly attributable to the restraints placed upon the trade by Government. No person was allowed to make starch unless he occupied a tenement of £10 rent, or more, per annum, and each maker was obliged to pay £5 a year tax. In addition, every pan, vessel and room, had to be inspected and duly marked by authorized officials, under a penalty of £50. Any failure to notify the authorities of the emptying of a vat, or taking water from the tubs, was subject to £100 fine. Even the shape of boxes used in packing and drying was prescribed. It was also enacted that before any starch should be placed in stoves to dry, it should be put in papers, tied up with strings, and pasted over with paper of a different color, and each package duly marked by an officer. All the penalties attached to the various infringements upon the law, amounted, in the aggregate, to £1,000 for each manufacturer. In addition to these useless and tyrannical clogs, a government duty of 3½ pence, or 6½ cents of our money, was imposed on every pound of starch made in the United Kingdom. This duty alone exceeds our wholesale price, and we no longer marvel that Brother Jonathan succeeded so well in two wars in taking the starch out of John Bull, when we consider the trouble and expense of keeping the old fellow's back properly stiffened. In 1833 these obnoxious laws were repealed, and, as a natural consequence the manufacture has largely increased.

In this country, also, the manufacture and use of starch has increased wonderfully during the last ten or twelve years. In 1847 it was calculated that the aggregate consumption for laundry use was 75 tons per day. At the present time a moderate estimate gives 250 tons per day. We are getting to be quite a starched up people. About ten years since, far-seeing men, perceiving the increasing demand for the article, began to invest their money and apply their talents to improvements in its manufacture, and from that time to this the growth of the business has been constant and rapid. Towards the latter part of 1855, the projectors of the present enterprise were led to consider the best means for erecting and conducting an establishment that should improve upon its predecessors, and be capable of producing a supply that should keep pace with the growing demand. In order to secure these results, among the most desirable objects to be first attained were the following: 1. Proximity to the best market. 2. An abundant and constant supply of pure spring water. 3. A healthy location, with pure air for the operatives. A careful investigation of the claims of such localities as were situated within a reasonable distance of New-York, resulted in the selection of this spot as combining all the advantages sought for. The location is healthy, the water pure, and peculiarly adapted to making a white article, and is abundant and never-failing, and the close proximity to the City is just what was desired. The proper arrangements having been made to secure the land necessary for our purposes, the friends of the enterprise organized themselves into a Company on the 13th of November, 1855, and on the 30th of the same month the cornerstone of the first building was laid. On the 1st of June, 1857, the manufactory was completed, and its machinery put in running order. They commenced making one ton of starch per day, but as soon as the product entered market, its excellence was generally admitted, and orders poured in until the Company were compelled to run the machinery to its fullest capacity. But this did not meet the demand, and repeated erections were made until February, 1858, when they were making an average of five tons per day, the sales being confined principally to the City of New-York. On the 9th of last February, after a brief but highly successful career of nine months, the factory took fire in consequence of the bursting of a flue in the kiln-room, and in twenty minutes every person was driven from the premises, and in less than one hour the whole mass was a heap of ruins. But this misfortune, unexpected and disastrous as it was, only served to nerve up those engaged in the enterprise, and push them on to further and greater efforts, so that before the smouldering fires had been quenched, arrangements were made for the re-construction of the factory, upon an enlarged and improved plan, the result of which is seen in the building before us. In the erection of these buildings especial pains have been taken to avoid the chances of disaster, such as reduced the former edifice to ruins, and in addition, great improvements have been made in every department of manufacture. The machinery is as perfect as the most enlightened skill of the age can produce, and is of a capacity sufficient, as before remarked, to make 18 tons of starch per day. This point, however, great as it is, is by no means the most important. Good fabrics can only be made of good materials. To be sure, skill and cunning may dress up poor stock in a dandified dress, and for a time impose on the senses, but these are pretty sure in the long run to detect and punish the fraud.

Specimens of starch have been made from almost every herb, plant, fruit and flower. It has been manufactured chiefly, however, from wheat, barley, beans, potatoes and corn. Some years ago an invention succeeded in producing a fair article from rice, and in 1796 Lord WM. MURRAY, of England, discovered a process by which it could be extracted from horse chestnuts. But experience has demonstrated beyond a doubt that an article which shall combine every good and desirable quality, and, at the same time, be as low in price as the cheapest in market, can only be extracted from the very best quality of sound *corn*. The better the corn, the better the starch and the more of it, and, as a natural sequence, the better the sale, and the better the profit. In addition to the starch for ordinary use, it is intended to make an article of diet denominated Maizena. The curative and nourishing properties of starch have been acknowledged for many years. As a medicinal agent it was used in England 200 years ago. Sir JOHN PRINGLE, who lived in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and who was considered to be the most eminent physician of his day, was remarkably successful in his treatment of Summer diseases. His remedy was a kind of soup composed of milk, sue and starch. It was also used in the form of lozenges for catarrhs, and as a mucilage for various complaints, for which it is successfully used to this day. Externally it is applied as an absorbent in erysipelas and kindred diseases.

And now, in conclusion, let me say in behalf of the Company, that every effort has been made on their part, to erect as perfect an establishment for the manufacture of starch, in all its various perfected forms, as ample means, enlarged experience, and the latest and best improvements in mechanical science have permitted. A great and growing public want will be met with that honorable promptness which disdains imitation, adulteration or equivocation. Their motto will be the best possible product for the lowest remunerative price. Being anxious to excel, their efforts will always keep pace with their desires, and I have only to add, that if the wholesome qualities of their manufacture, whether applied in the shape of starch to the external, or as maizena to the internal man, does not make the next generation grow faster, look cleaner and walk straighter than the last one, the fault will not lie with the members of this company.

The address was heard with cheers, and the company then started on their return to the City, and with music, singing, story-telling, etc., they contrived to keep quite as jovial and limber as if they had not just come from the greatest manufactory of stiffening materials in the world.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before C. W. Newton, Esq.

The case of Antonio Farritanto, *alias* Modica, charged with being engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit coin, and that of Concento Nunari, a female who resided with him, charged with passing bad money, was concluded yesterday, before the United States Commissioner. Officers Barry and Wemyss, of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified that they had followed the female three days and nights, and at each place she stopped at, upon immediate inquiry, they found a counterfeit coin had been passed.

On the evening of the 7th, they arrested her in the street, in company with the male prisoner. From his singular conduct on the occasion of her arrest, the officers took him likewise in custody, locked him up in the station-house, and proceeded to his loagings, where a large quantity of counterfeit coin and apparatus for manufacturing the same were found.

The testimony of the prosecution satisfying the Commissioner that there was probable cause for holding them, they were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the separate charges. Leopold C. Newmann, Esq., for United States District Attorney; Ex-Judge Stuart for defence.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

RUM—LARCENY AND MUTINY—ARRESTS.

Yesterday morning, while the brig *Gem*, Capt. Granger, bound for St. Thomas, W. I., was anchored off Quarantine, ready for the arrival of the master to set sail, the chief mate, being in command, broke open the master's private stores and abstracted a quantity of liquors, which the crew soon took possession of. In a short time he men, having drank all the liquor, became mutinous, and refused to work, and finally made an assault upon the mate and broke two of his ribs. At this time the Captain arrived and his presence quelled the disturbance for awhile, but it only broke forth with greater violence; the crew refused to obey the Captain's orders, and swore they would kill the mate. They made another attack upon him, and the Captain was obliged to shut the mate in his private cabin, and stand with his back to the door and a pistol in his hand to protect him. But the men getting more mutinous, threatened to take the Captain's life, and he, becoming alarmed, signalled to the shore, and a boat came alongside with Officers Martin H. Dixon and Frederick Blair, of the Harbor Police, within, who, after some little trouble succeeded in taking three of the crew prisoners. The Captain also took the mate ashore and the four were delivered to the United States authorities this morning. The Captain lodged a complaint at this office against the mate for larceny, and the men for mutiny. The necessary warrants were issued and the Commissioner set down the examination for to-day at noon.

Strange Legal Proceedings—Washington's Desk in Danger.

The following singular notice was handed to the Mayor yesterday morning:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Comptroller of said City:

Take notice, that by virtue of the power contained in the chattel mortgage, executed by HECTOR DOBBS to SOLOMON MOSES LOBSTEIN &c., I shall remove from the Park the brown statute of JEFFERSON and the writing-desk of General WASHINGTON now in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and sell the same at the auction store of J. BOGART, corner of Frankfort and William streets, in the said City, on Friday next, the 27th day of August, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless the amount due and all costs, &c., be previously paid. Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Att'y for mortgagee, No. 82 Nassau-street.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1858.

Commissoners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met as usual on Thursday.

The case of the schooner *Ralph Post*, from New-Orleans, was referred to the Health Officer.

The bark *Stampede* was permitted to come up to the City on the 29th instant.

The steamer *Atalanta*, from Charleston, was permitted to proceed after discharging her cargo, and being cleansed and fumigated.

The ship *Competitor* was refused permission to come up the to City, the Health Officer presenting a report adverse to the prayer of the petition.

The schooner *Fanny*, from New-Orleans, was allowed to discharge her cargo.

The brig *Henrique*, Captain LORENSON, from Ponce, was permitted to come up on the 23d instant.

The Board then adjourned.

ANNUAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.—The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Western New-York, will be held in St. Paul's, in this city, during the present week. The order of proceedings will be as follows:—Wednesday, the 18th, the opening services will be solemnized with morning prayer, a sermon, and the holy communion. The Convention will then be organized and proceed to business. Thursday, the Convention will be opened with morning prayer, after which the deliberations will be resumed. The attendance of Clergy and Lay Deputies is expected to be quite large, their proceedings will be watched with deep interest, embracing as they do, some of the leading men of the State among their number.—*Rochester Union, Monday.*

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since NOON of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	74	19	—
Flour, bbls	11,911	669	6,955
Flour, bags	—	—	1,434
Corn Meal, bbls	100	—	400
Wheat, bushels	10,372	—	400
Wheat, bbls	—	377	—
Wheat, bags	—	125	5,526
Corn, bushels	14,714	3,876	—
Corn, sacks	—	—	146
Provisions, pkgs	50	49	—
Whisky, bbls	380	102	—

ASHES—Are in request and are firm at $6 for Pots, and $6 06½@$6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—St. Domingo has been more sought after, for export, and sales have been reported since Tuesday of 2,000 bags at about 9¾c., cash, ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet at old figures. Java, 14¾c.@16¼c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@13c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11¾c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia at 9c.@9¾c., all 4 months' credit

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1858.

Announcements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LONDON ASSURANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH EMIGRANT—ROBBERS OF THE RHINE OH.

BOWERY THEATRE—MR. LORAINE'S BENEFIT—BELPHEGOR—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN—THE GOLDEN AX.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Star of the West* leaves N.Y. for Aspinwall, &c. Aug. 20
The *Arago* leaves New-York for Southampton..... Aug. 21
The *Prince Albert* leaves New-York for Galway.... Aug. 21
The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool..... Aug. 25

Mails Close at Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
South and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The Mails for Panama, California, and the Pacific Coast, by the *Star of the West*, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ The Mails for Great Britain and the European Continent, by the *Arago*, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain a full account of the laying of the ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE, with the Message of the Queen, the Reply of the President, dispatches from Trinity Bay, Mr. FIELD'S Journal of the Last Voyage of the *Niagara*, and full reports of the demonstrations in honor of the event in all parts of the United States. Also, complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ Messrs. OSBAND & CARHART, Chicago, Ill., will supply those who want the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, whose arrival off Cape Race and collision with the *Europa* we chronicled on Tuesday morning, is now fully due at this port.

The President's reply to the message of Queen VICTORIA was not transmitted through the Atlantic Cable from Trinity Bay to Valentia until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, it having been delayed from some cause occurring at Valentia, and at present unknown to the electricians on this side. The response of the Lord Mayor of London to the message of Mayor TIEMANN, has not yet come to hand. Meanwhile, the rejoicings over the successful issue of the great enterprise continue, and are to be continued. The 1st of September has been fixed upon as a day for further jubilation, under the auspices of our Common Council, over the successful laying of the Cable; and the Mayor of Albany, in answer to a dispatch from Mayor TIEMANN, has signified the willingness of the authorities of that city also to adopt that as a gala day.

The *Niagara* remained yesterday at her moorings in Wallabout Bay, still displaying the flags with which she was ornamented on her arrival. Large numbers applied to go on board of her, but as it will take some days to put her in a condition to receive company, the public will have to wait until she is hauled to the dock. The machinery for paying out the cable will for the present remain undisturbed. The seventy-odd miles of cable left on board it is said will be reshipped to England to be used in completing a new cable which it is reported will be soon put under contract to be laid across the same route.

The Pacific Mail steamships *Star of the West*, Captain GREY, and *Granada*, Captain BERRYMAN, leave this port to-day at 2 o'clock P. M., for Aspinwall, the former carrying the mails, and both a large company of California and Fraser River bound passengers. Among her passengers is Captain WM. H. HUDSON, who goes out to the Pacific to take charge of one of the Company's steamers on that side. Captain HUDSON entertained a large party of his friends last evening at his father's residence, upon the occasion of his leaving for his new field of operations. Captain H. enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the most efficient and capable steamship Commanders out of this port.

A large assemblage of the electors of Ulster County met in Mass Convention yesterday, at Kingston, and inaugurated the movement for the fusion of the American and Republican parties as against the Aministration, by adopting a series of resolutions declaratory of the grounds of their hostility to the Democratic Party, and affirming a series of principles on which, it is hoped by them, all the Americans and Republicans in the State may, with propriety, unite. The Convention was addressed by Honorable JOEL T. HEADLEY, HORACE GREELEY and Honorable Mr. WESTBROOK.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH has written another letter, censuring his supporters for their lukewarm spirit, and urging upon them the necessity of concerted and energetic action. In any event, however, he declares his determination to go to battle with Slavery and rum, and party machinery.

The Michigan Republican State Convention met at Detroit yesterday, and nominated MOSES WISNER for Governor, E. B. FAIRFIELD for Lieutenant-Governor, and NELSON G. ISBEL for Secretary of State.

The United States Mint, in Philadelphia, was robbed, on Wednesday, of about $200 in gold, which was taken from a cabinet by means of false keys, by two respectably-dressed men who had called to visit the Mint. The suspected parties are under arrest.

The Treasury receipts in this City for the last week were nearly eight and a half millions—all of which, with the exception of $600,000 from the Customs, was from payments of the principal and premiums of the Ten Million loan.

A carpet-bag, containing $60,000 in bills of the Hatters' Bank, of Bethel, was left in a very mysterious manner on Tuesday morning at the residence of Captain WALLING, (of the Detective Police,) in Second-avenue. No clue has been obtained as to the perpetrators of the robbery. The individual who left the carpet-bag wore a slouched hat, and was evidently a good deal disguised. The amount stolen from the Bank, it will be remembered, was $86,000, of which sum $75,000 were issues of that institution, $6,300 in gold, and the balance bills of other banks, drafts and certificates of deposit. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the recovery of the money. Ever since the robbery, Captain WALLING and several officers of his squad have been industriously at work endeavoring to ferret out the robbers, and they do not despair of being eventually successful.

There was a serious row yesterday among the sailors on board of the brig *Gem*, Capt. GRANGER, which was lying at anchor near Quarantine, and bound for St. Thomas, W. I. While awaiting the arrival of the Captain to set sail, the mate broke into the master's private stores, and abstracted a quantity of liquors, which finally fell into the hands of the crew. Having got gloriously drunk, they assaulted the mate, and put him in peril of his life. The Captain arrived, and found the crew in a state of mutiny, and was obliged to lock the mate in his own state-room, and guard it with pistol in hand. Finding at last that he would be overpowered by his drunken crew, he signalled to the shore, and in a short time was boarded by M. H. DIXON and T. BLAIR, of the Harbor Police, who took the refractory seamen into custody, including the mate. They were delivered to the U. S. Marshal, and will have their examination to-day.

The opponents to the legislative action of the Common Council in prohibiting steam on the railroad below Forty-second-street, held a meeting yesterday at the New-Haven dépôt, in Fourth-avenue, passed some resolutions by way of protestation, and adopted a petition to be signed by the public generally, in conformity with the expressed views of the meeting. About 60 gentlemen were present. Speeches were made by Mr. EDWARD CORNING and others.

The case of ANTONIO FERRITANO *alias* Modica, charged with manufacturing counterfeit coin, already referred to, was concluded yesterday before United States Commissioner C. W. NEWTON, Esq. The female associated with him was also examined, and both were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Cotton was in fair request at full prices, yesterday. Flour and Wheat were more sought after and were dearer. A pretty fair business was reported in Corn, Oats, Sugars and St. Domingo Coffee, as well as Pork, Lard and Beef, within the range of previous quotations. Hides were in good demand at advanced prices. Rice was more active and was quoted very firm. Freights ruled about the same.

Our Relations with China.

We publish in another part of this morning's impression some interesting correspondence on the progress of the war in China. This war, in which the United States are as deeply and directly interested as the belligerents themselves, has been almost forgotten in the contemplation of other and more engrossing topics. We have forgotten for a while that we have a special Minister in China, who, during the past year, has been attempting to negotiate a treaty with the extraordinary Head of that most extraordinary Empire. We need not speak of the importance of Mr. REED'S mission, for every one knows that if he could succeed in obtaining from the Chinese Government the liberal concessions which he is instructed to demand, the advantages to this country, in a commercial point of view, would be very great, indeed, and could hardly be over-estimated. The treaty which Mr. REED has endeavored to secure by peaceful means, and the treaty which France and England are determined to obtain by force, are substantially the same. We demand no great or exclusive favors from the Chinese Government. We simply want permission to trade openly, and without let or hindrance in nine ports instead of five, as heretofore, and we demand for those Americans who may be residing in China such protection as every civilized Power affords to people within its jurisdiction.

The failure that has hitherto attended Mr. REED'S peaceable mission leads us to the conclusion that the French and English, in commencing a war which must sooner or later bring the Chinese Government to terms, adopted the wiser and more politic course. It is true that England's *casus belli* for the first bombardment of Canton was a very insufficient excuse for that terrible act of retribution. But since then the whole aspect of the war in China has entirely changed. When the Allies took possession of Canton they discovered what had all along been suspected—that the Imperial Commissioner YEH had never made the Emperor acquainted with the fact that treaties had been concluded with "Barbarian Powers." The original treaties with the United States, with England and with France were all in YEH'S possession, and the contents of the documents, which the Emperor of China was supposed to have sanctioned, had been carefully concealed from him. Under these circumstances the envoys of the Four Powers—England, France, Russia and the United States—made representations to the Emperor at Pekin and demanded permission to treat with him or his acredited agent for a new treaty; and, to back their representations with a show of force, they were accompanied to the mouth of the Pei-ho by a fleet of gun boats.

Our correspondent, whose information is obtained from the most authentic source, confines himself principally to the negotiations of the American Ambassador, and his account of these negotiations will be especially interesting to our readers. It will be seen that the main point of difference between the Russian and American on the one hand, and the English and French on the other, was whether FAN, Viceroy of Pechele, was properly accredited by his Imperial master. The English and French held that he was not, and looked upon the whole proceeding as a dodge to obtain delay. Mr. REED, on the other hand, believed that any reciprocal obligations into which he entered with FAN, would be recognized at Pekin, and he was on the point of concluding a most desirable treaty when the Allies recommenced hostilities and put a stop to all further negotiations.

It is impossible to say whether the policy pursued by the American Minister in this instance would have been as successful as he anticipated. We must not forget how he failed on a former occasion when he adopted a similar course, nor the cunning and treacherous nature of the Power with which he had to deal. On the other hand, it is very obvious that France and England had some fear of Mr. REED'S success, for the hurried manner in which they commenced operations against the Pei-ho forts evinced a determination to arrest all further negotiation.

As matters now stand, Mr. REED is no better off than his *confrères*. They will be indiscriminately regarded by the Celestial Emperor as barbarians, for it is not to be supposed that His Majesty will hold the American guiltless of all participation in the capture of the Pei-ho forts. There seems now to be no other course left but to proceed with hostilities until a peace has been conquered. The expedition up the Pei-ho has been so long delayed that it is barely possible to reach Pekin during the present season, and if HIEN-FUNG remains obstinate in spite of his dismantled forts, the war may be prolonged for another year.

The Era of Good Feeling.

Senator SEWARD lent his aid the other day in celebrating the laying of the Telegraphic cable, by fraternizing in the usual manner with the people of Great Britain. What he said was well said, and in good place, but the effect of it would be vastly greater, and a great deal more satisfactory, if he had ventured on the same strain a few months ago when Senator TOOMBS declared war against England. During the "outrage" period, men of sense and discretion contented themselves with discussing and denouncing the right of search. Men who ought to have had both sense and discretion, but tried to prove to the world that they were without either, seized upon it eagerly as a means of rousing up all the old prejudices and bad blood of the country against Great Britain. Several leading Senators, of whom Mr. SEWARD was one, instead of speaking of patience, conciliation or negotiation, or even proposing to wait for information, counselled war to the knife, and called on the country to arm. How pleasant and consoling and encouragiag this must have been to the CYRUS W. FIELD whom the learned Senator now so much belauds and admires, it is easy to understand. On that very occasion, when Senator TOOMBS informed the world that he desired nothing so much as war, and "had desired it every day these ten years," and complained bitterly that one of the finest ships in the American navy should have been laying a cable between two points on British territory instead of fighting British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, nobody had a word to say on behalf of the "great enterprise." Senator SEWARD could not find a single sentence to point the contrast between the exploit which has made the *Niagara* a household word for all time, and the capture of a paltry gun-boat in the Gulf of Mexico. We can fancy with what pleasure this "obscure and unknown merchant," whom the learned Senator now takes so much pride in having aided—with a mind torn by the accumulated anxiety of four years, with his fortune at stake, with the eyes of the world upon him, laboring under the terrible burden of having to muster faith and hope enough in his own breast to match the doubts or sneers of millions—must have read the speeches in which the Senatorial sages voted to have the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* set to blow each other out of the water. How much they must have aided him in encouraging faint-hearted directors, in solacing despairing stockholders, in animating crews and captains in the great work! Supposing the country had taken Messrs. SEWARD and TOOMBS at their word, or suppose we had had a large fleet afloat and ready for action, and war had been declared against Great Britain without waiting for a word of explanation or a reply to our remonstrances—where would the Atlantic cable have been? What sort of messages would the Queen and President have interchanged? What would have become of "the obscure and unknown merchant?" Most probably he would have been toiling in New-York, famous only for his adversity, to repair his shattered fortunes, and hearing every day of bloodshed, rapine, and vituperation, which would have deferred for his lifetime at least the object for which he had labored so long in vain, besides leaving behind a fresh heritage of hate, and rancor, and jealousy.

It is always unpleasant to bring up anybody's by-gone shortcomings or misdeeds, when the world is overflowing with peace and good will; but nothing short of merciless reminders will ever rid us of the plague of demagoguery and buncombe. It is in the light of such triumphs as we now celebrate that both one and the other look most hideous and detestable, and it is, in the interest of the human race, our duty to expose the shallow inconsistencies of those who seek their own advancement by trading in the passions and prejudices of the crowd.

Value of Our Railroads to the Country.

It is by no means to be assumed that the thousand millions of dollars expended in the construction of Railroads in the United States has been lost or has failed to render an adequate return because the original investment may have been chiefly sunk. Individuals have indeed suffered vast loss, and endured bitter disappointment. Trusting to receive a high rate of interest and to be able at all times to sell their shares at par, they have in most cases found the result contrary to their expectations. Yet their loss has been the public's gain. The roads have been built; they are in constant use; property is enhanced in value by their influence; travel and trade are immeasurably quickened; and the material prosperity of the entire country has received an impulse of the most important kind. Looking to general results the community thinks little of the original investment. So long as railroads answer their great public objects small sympathy will be spared for the pecuniary mishaps of those who built them. A road may be a loss to its first owners, and yet prove not only beneficial to the public but remunerative to mortgagees. It is only necessary that it should be capable, besides making good the depreciation of track and stock, of paying running expenses. Of course a road which falls below that standard must be abandoned. But there are comparatively few such; and the tendency is to devolve railway property into hands that shall hold it at a sufficiently low figure to admit of profits, or at least to preclude actual loss. This process, while it cheapens nominal values, reduces the number of owners. Instead of hundreds of shareholders, who have neither time nor skill to bestow upon the care of their interests, we shall see railroad companies assume more and more the character of business firms, in which each partner looks closely after the affairs of the concern. When all interests are thus concentrated into managing hands, an end will be put to such reckless measures as now make sport and ruin of railroad business. Does any man believe that if the two leading roads of this State were owned by companies not much more numerous than their respective boards of direction, we should witness a warfare between them so damaging to both, as that which now prevails? If the Directors owned the shares would they be made the instrument of stock-jobbing operations? A fundamental vice in our system, consists in the implicit confidence which must be reposed in Boards of Direction by the large mass of stockholders. Railroad managers are neither worse nor better than other people; and there is a general business rule, that no man is honest enough to be intrusted with the property of others, to control as he pleases. It is security which is needed, not confidence. If there be a man who is incapable of abusing the blind trust of another, he will be found equally incapable of asking it. We do not charge that railroad directors obtain the confidence of those they represent in any invidious manner. The fault is in the system, and not in the men. Necessarily, the crowd of shareholders suffer, by the position of their property beyond the scope of their own watchfulness and care. The interests of hundreds are subject to the judgment and mistakes of a few.

It is never safe to place the property of others at the mercy even of the most trusted and worthy. The whole history of business shows that character, position and reputation are not to be relied on. There must be vigilance, and that close attention which every one gives to his own affairs, but which no man bestows upon those of another, if we would have anythiag like safety.

The management of a large Railroad is a great power, and in proportion to its magnitude are the temptations to abuse. By the control of a road Directors are constantly enabled to enrich themselves. The money of the shareholders constitutes the capital upon which they trade. Besides, there are always side operations by which money is to be made. There will be contracts for freight, and for construction, in which those behind the curtain have opportunity to engage, and Stock-jobbing is an ever present seduction. In short, fortunes can be amassed without any such violation of trust as is punishable by law. If only those who possess such golden opportunities can agree among themselves, their pathway is smooth. Usually the strong stimulus of self-interest is sufficient for this purpose. But if a portion of their number should look with disfavor upon proceedings of this sort, it is, as a general thing, not difficult to get rid of such troublesome associates. The *modus operandi* is well known, and commonly efficacious.

Railroad business has been placed in a false position by the unfortunate system of its management. There is no reason, in the nature of the case, why it should not, almost without exception, be profitable. Had our roads been conducted, from the beginning, as a judicious mercantile house manages its affairs, much of the loss which has fallen upon individuals, might have been avoided. It is high time that a reform were inaugurated.

The New Order of Affairs.

The eminent illustration of the essential difference between the present and past times, is afforded by the demonstrations on the completion of the Ocean Telegraph. Whatever there is of personal in the matter is but on the surface, and the individuals most active in its accomplishment have wisely disclaimed any personal merit in the great work. This is a just prompting and should be respected. All individual achievements sink in comparison with the long-converging discoveries, experiments, and applications on which the ultimate achievement of such a work rests. It is a remarkable fact that the direct efforts for the realization of Electric Telegraphy are more than a hundred and fifty years old. The superficial eye is constantly dazzled by effects, and rarely penetrates to causes. The Atlantic Telegraph has been successful just because it is the creative combination of previously elaborated scientific laws. Not a point in the construction of the cable—in its laying, in its working—but is the fruit of patiently developed principles by the united and centurial efforts of numberless helping and heroic men, for centuries.

This is not to make the mighty achievement less marvelous and sublime, but to make it more marvelous and sublime to see in it the result of long-conspiring processes and accretions.

It might be supposed that the lesson, that the path of modern progress lies through the path of science, might by this time have been pretty generally learned. And yet it seems it has not. In an article in the *Tribune* of yesterday, "the old error of not distinguishing between the spirit of the past and the spirit of the present is painfully repeated. After a quotation of one of CARLYLE'S distorted dicta, in which truth, taken out of its relations, becomes falsehood, the article goes on in this wise:

"It is at least unusual to see great public benefits and blessings inaugurated with such swinging of censors, such firing of cannon, such waving of flags, such consumption of tallow, such "tremendous cheers," as have greeted the success of the bold enterprise of Messrs. FIELD and Company. The bulrush arks, the humble mangers, in which the greatest benefactors of the race were cradled, were somewhat different."

Instead of looking suspicious and bilious on the universal rejoicing over the Telegraphic triumph, it should be hailed as a new revelation of the ideal and sublime significance of the achievement. It is an unconscious realization of its vast and universal bearing that takes captive the citadel of every imagination. It was because the bridling of the Atlantic was felt to be a legitimate conquest in which all had a share—a real upsurging from the spontaneous and creative depths of human nature—that such joy thrilled every heart. It is a perfect manifestation of the highest spirit of the Nineteenth Century, of the grand democracy of science. The cradling of the old benefactors of the race was different we grant. But the age itself is different.

The characteristic of our age is to bring every province of nature and human nature more and more under the domain of science. Constantly phenomena are being taken from under personal and capricious action, and brought under the control of the universal reason. Hence all advance is an intellectual advance, and science presents itself as more and more the prominent co-efficient in the great formula of human progress. The great moral principles are eternal in the human breast—the same in all times and in all places. But knowledge is constantly advancing to new reaches of effort and attainment, and is constantly breaking down the old methods of society. Our whole civilization is simply the crystallization into fact of certain creative ideas, and a new series of ideas would give a new body to the fabric of society. "The good we do men, however great, is ever transient; the truths we leave them are eternal." So declared CUVIER, and it is no doubt true. Far above the perturbations of actions, good and bad, is a higher movement—the discovery of the laws of the universe.

Rebuilding the City Hall.

No positive action has yet been had by the Common Council in respect to the matter of rebuilding the City Hall. But as it is not one of those things that can be trifled with and delayed, and as the exigencies of the case demand immediate action, we take it for granted that the work of restoring the Hall to its former condition will be commenced at once. The farce of inquiring into the causes of the disaster has been performed, and, as a matter of course, no one has been found to have been in the least degree to blame. On the contrary, it appears that the most remarkable precautions were taken to guard against fire, the consequence of which was the damaging conflagration. The comfortable rule in all such cases is the old proverb—the least said is the soonest mended, and all's well that ends ill. The fire occurred, and we ought to feel truly grateful that the damage was not infinitely greater; it would be most unreasonable to expect it to have been less. The Commissioner of Repairs has made a rough estimate that it will cost something over fifty thousand dollars to restore the cupola and clock and put the Hall in order again. The sum may appear very exorbitant, as it undoubtedly is; but, whatever the cost may be, it cannot be avoided, and the sooner the work shall be completed the better it will be for the City.

We have noticed in some of our cotemporaries an intimation about the propriety of seizing upon this occasion to remove the centre attic, or half-story of the Hall, and add a third story to the entire building. We cannot for a moment imagine that such an insane idea will be entertained in any quarter where it will be possible to do any harm. A third story would not only be a wholly useless addition to the City Hall, but it would destroy the beauty of the building, it would be immensely costly, it would require more than a twelvemonth to complete it, and, last of all, the foundations of the building are not sufficiently strong to support it. Let any one look at the basement of the Hall now, and it will be discovered full of cracks. Any addition to the superincumbent mass might lead to the necessity of a demolition or reconstruction of the building. The *Tribune* proposes to sell a piece of the Park to defray the cost of this proposed alteration of the Hall, but no such appropriation could be made of the proceeds of the sale of any part of the public property. The law forbids it.

There are but just two ways of repairing the damage done by the fire. The first and most obviously proper plan will be to restore the City Hall to its former condition, by the erection of a *fac simile* of the old cupola; and the second is to roof over the attic, and let the Hall remain without any cupola or clock tower. The latter might be the better plan if the new Hall were to be commenced at once. Our absent citizens might feel on their return that they had lost an old friend in the wooden Justice that stood with unbandaged eyes so many years on the top of the cupola, but they would very soon become reconciled to their deprivation, and after a while the Hall would look better without that ornament than it has ever done with it.

Revision of the State Constitution.

The important question to be submitted in November, whether we shall have a Convention to revise and amend our present Constitution, has as yet attracted but little attention on the part of the people at large. But it nevertheless engages the thoughts of many influential minds. As is natural, the legal profession is first and chiefly interested in this subject—for although the character of the fundamental law may be supposed to concern all citizens in common, the studies and habits of lawyers incline them, in an especial manner, to the consideration of constitutional topics. Accordingly, articles have appeared in several journals, on the proposed Convention, which, though anonymous, were manifestly from practiced legal pens. Without exception, so far as we have observed, they favor a revision,—the existing Constitution finding, as yet, no advocates, though it must be admitted that amendments are urged on different, and even on contradictory grounds.

The Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, an able jurist, as well as prominent politician, has recently discussed the characteristics of the present Constitution in an address before the Law Department of Hamilton College. The opinions of Mr. DICKINSON will attract attention; and we make room in this morning's TIMES for so much of the Address as relates to the Constitution of 1846. His presentation of the subject is marked by his characteristic vivacity and force, and will be attentively perused by the legal profession, if not by the general reader. For the benefit of the latter, we give the following synopsis:

1. Mr. DICKINSON disapproves the restrictions upon the debt-creating power contained in the present Constitution.

2. He condemns the single district system of representation in the Senate and Assembly.

3. He does not approve the present banking system of the State.

4. He anathematizes our present Judiciary system. Under this head he holds:

(1.) That the election of Judges, although of questionable wisdom, "cannot be pronounced a failure."

(2.) That the Court of Appeals needs re-organizing—at least to the extent of excluding Judges of the Supreme Court from seats on its bench.

(3.) That the Supreme Court is a sort of "seven-headed and ten-horned creation," which possesses "a grandeur and mock magnificence in its failure which leaves the contemplative mind in doubt whether to stand rigid in melancholy or relax into mirth."

The people are interested in the discussion by leading minds, of the question so soon to be decided by their vote. That such discussions are seldom read by the masses is, however, too true. But we think Mr. DICKINSON'S remarks may prove an exception. They are the opposite of what is termed dry, and will be found to combine with instruction, a large measure of amusement.

Amusements.

THE MAMMOTH FESTIVAL.—The Sacred Concert at Jones' Wood, postponed from last Sunday, is announced for Sunday next, and will take place on that day, rain or shine. The programme is divided into three parts; the first part at 2½ o'clock; the second at 4½ o'clock; the third at 6½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Florences have added a new item to their bill in the shape of a local extravaganza called "The Robbers of the Rhine-oh." It is best to put blind confidence in this piece, and to utterly ignore the existence of the play-bill, for to judge of the play's merits by anything the bill contains would be an act of injustice. Not that the extravaganza is particularly good, but because the play bill is peculiarly bad, stupid, and overstrained. Of all contemporaneous things, this extravaganzais the most contemporaneous. It has an introduction in which Mr. STUART, the lessee of the theatre is lugged in, and presented to the audience in a position of absolute destitution, begging of a lady in tights that she will supply him with some novelty by which he may be able to pay his artists' salaries. There may be truth in this incident, but it certainly lacks the refinement of wit. Of course the good fairies who rescue everything from destruction are the Florences, and as a consequence a magnificently vulgar glorification ensues. Let justice be rendered to all. The Florences are clever artists, but they are not the only clever artists in the country. The success they have achieved—and we may add deserved—was owing partly to their own exertions and partly to the fact that they had scarcely an opposition worth mentioning. We should be very sorry to say that no other artists could moderately fill Wallack's Theatre even in the dog-days. It would be unjust, too, because by simply crossing the street to Niblo's Theatre, we have an instance of a much larger theatre getting on quite well without an Irish boy and a Yankee gal. To have puerile personalities, unhappy enough if true, dragged on the stage for the sake of a mean triumph, is disgraceful alike to author, actor and manager. We are certainly surprised that Mr. STUART allows the privacy of his managerial closet to be invaded in so coarse a manner.

The weak part of the burlesque is undoubtedly the "Introduction." After this precious effort it subsides into the old historical never-to-be-worn-out "Forty Thieves," newly primed with jokes and local allusions. Many of these are excellent, and all of them respectable, although at times they show a disposition to make fun at fearful sacrifices. If Mr. GAYLOR, the author, had taken a little more time, he would, we think, have turned out the best extravaganza of the season. As it is, he has provided the Florence's with one of their best pieces.

The scenery and dresses are good, and the military evolutions of the "Forty" exact and attractive. The play was very well received.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss JANE COOMBS has been added to the Company here, and has appeared twice during the week in BOUCICAULT'S comedy of "London Assurance," playing *Lady Gay Spanker*. Miss COOMBS' powers are not sufficiently developed for this excessively pronounced character, and we could see nothing in her impersonation to entitle it to consideration, except the facts that Miss COOMBS has talent and beauty to light her on the path to Fame. She is a much needed accession to the Company. We hope to see her to better advantage.

Victor Considerant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: I observe that the *Tribune* denies your statement that M. CONSIDERANT has dropped out Fourierism from his programme of colonization. In a late number of *Galignani* I find a paragraph, that I think, gives your neighbor the lie. I furnish it:

"M. VICTOR CONSIDERANT, the well known apostle of the species of socialism called Fourrierism, who has made attempts to colonize on Fourrierist principles in America, has arrived from that country in Europe, and announces the failure of all his plans. He, nevertheless, proposes to capitalists of Paris and London to establish a new Phalansterium in Texas, *but freed all from the ideas of Fourrier.* It may be remarked that if FOURRIER'S pecular notions—which were remarkable for their immorality—be abandoned, the projected establishment would be simply an ordinary attempt at civilization.

As the point is, what M. CONSIDERANT says in Europe, where Fourrierism is under a cloud, and where he is seeking the aid of capitalists; and not what he says in the *Tribune's* sanctum, where, if not in the *Tribune's* columns, FOURRIER is still worshiped, and his infidel principles cherished, I for one beg to be forgiven for accepting the testimony of the Paris in preference to the New-York print.

ANTI-FREE-LOVE.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The President's Reply to the Queen's Message Transmitted Through the Cable.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER TO BE A GALA DAY.

Cable Celebrations Throughout the Country.

TRINITY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 19.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

Your Message in reply to that of the Queen was transmitted to Valentia at 7 o'clock this morning. Its transmission was delayed until then for some cause occurring at Valentia, with which I am yet unacquainted.

DE SANTY,
Chief Electrician at Trinity Bay.

Joint Committee on Celebrations—September 1st to be a Gala Day.

The following important communication was received by the Joint Committee on Celebrations at their sitting yesterday. The suggestions contained therein were approved:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 19.

To Thomas McSpedon, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Committee:

DEAR SIR: In an interview with CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., this morning, he stated that in his opinion the first day of September next would be the most suitable day for the celebration of the great event of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. I approve of his suggestion, and would recommend to your Committee that day. Mr. FIELD also suggested that a telegraphic dispatch be sent to the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London, informing him of the selection of the day by the authorities of this City.

With great respect, I remain yours, truly.

D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of New-York.

A note was received from MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, stating that she would write an ode, to be sung to the tune of the Old Hundred, in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee.

All Civic Associations desirous of joining in the procession were requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Committe, CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN, Esq., at the City Hall.

Messrs. OWENS and LYNES were appointed a Committee to take charge of the arrangements as to the appointing of Marshals, &c., for the procession.

The Committee requested that Mr. LIENDAHL, who generously proffered an exhibition of fireworks, to proceed with the exhibition in front of the City Hall, upon the night of the celebration, as though no such disastrous calamity had occurred as that which has defaced the building.

The Committee suggested that as regards Mr. HAYFIELD'S kind offer of a similar exhibition, he confer with Mr. LIENDAHL, with a view to secure a concert of action.

Mr. CHARLES MCDEVITT, President of the Typographical Society, stated to the Committee that it was the desire of the Society he represented, to have a printing press in full blast, striking off copies of the odes which may be sung on the occasion, to form a portion of the procession. The matter was referred to the appropriate Sub-Committee.

Mr. BUNCE presented designs for ornamental arches, 40 feet high by 90 in length, to be erected over the gateways of the City Hall Park—which matter was referred to the Sub-Committee on Decorations.

The Joint Committee on celebrating the laying of the Atlantic Cable give notice that, the 1st day of September next having been determined upon as the day upon which the reception, parade, presentation and torch-light procession will take place, would request that all Societies and Associations who desire to join in the procession will communicate their intentions to Aldermen LYNES and OWENS, at No. 5 City Hall, on or before the 25th inst.

And it is requested that all Societies and Associations will parade with appropriate devices, illustrative of the object and design of their Associations.

The Committee have not designated or made any arrangements with any Society or Societies, except with the Harmonic Society, they having kindly tendered their aid in the ceremonies at the Crystal Palace, and the same having been accepted.

The Committee would request that all Musical Societies who desire to unite on that occasion would at once communicate their intentions to C. T. MCCLENACHAN, at No. 5 City Hall, that the same may be communicated to the Committee of the Harmonic Society, and that adequate provision may be made for their accommodation.

THOMAS MCSPEDON, Chairman.
C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Secretary.

On motion,

Resolved, That the suggestions contained in the communication of his Honor, the Mayor, be adopted, and that the first day or September next be the day upon which the general festivities take place.

The Mayor of Albany to the Mayor of New-York.

ALBANY, Thursday, August 19.

The following is Mayor PERRY'S reply to the telegraphic despatch from the Mayor of New-York:

To Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann:

Albany will joyfully respond to her sister cities. Our celebration, on the first of September, shall be, so far as we can make it, equal to the great and glorious triumph of science which it is designed to commemorate. (Signed) ELI PERRY.

Cable Celebrations Throughout the Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 19.

There is a fine display here, this evening, of fireworks in front of the Board of Trade Rooms, in honor of the Ocean Telegraph. The American Telegraph Office is also brilliantly illuminated, and from the Girard House is displayed three transparencies bearing the inscriptions, "Mid Ocean," "Valentia," "Trinity."

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Ocean Telegraph celebration here, to-night, came fully up to public expectation. The entire affair was the most brilliant of the kind ever got up in this city. All the public and many of the private buildings were splendidly illuminated. Over 1,500 lights were burned in the windows of the St. Charles Hotel. The civic procession was also imposing. On the river there was an illuminated regatta, consisting of over 40 row-boats, which were also beautifully decorated with flags. The ringing of bells, booming of cannon, and firing of rockets, gave additional éclat to the demonstration.

PATERSON, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 19.

There is a grand torch-light procession here to-night, in honor of the Transatlantic Telegraph. Nearly the whole city is in a blaze of light. Bells are ringing, cannons firing, and the entire population are making the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 19.

Hartford commenced celebrating the success of the Atlantic Cable last night. There was a grand illumination, torch-light procession, guns fired, fireworks burnt and balloons sent up. To night the whole city is alive, keeping up the celebration. It has been the greatest celebration ever got up in this city.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 19.

The yacht *Lennie*, now running as a packet between the Pequot House, New-London, and Block Island, took over the news of the success of the Atlantic Cable on Tuesday, when everything that could make a noise was called into requisition, and in the evening the Island boats, to the number of one hundred and thirty-two, were arranged in the form of a crescent, following the outline of the bay, producing a most beautiful effect. The hotels were also brilliantly illuminated.

Proposed Celebration over the Cable at Nassau Hall.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858.

At an informal meeting of the students of Princeton College, held in the Chapel, for the purpose of considering some suitable commemoration of the successful completion of that great national enterprise, "The Atlantic Telegraph," the meeting was called to order by Mr. H. EVERETT RUSSELL, of New-York; when Mr. F. L. KENYON, of Connecticut, was called to the chair. Mr. K. then briefly stated the object of the meeting, and in a few appropriate remarks, spoke of the propriety of "Old Nassau's" joining in the general festivities that were everywhere manifesting themselves throughout the world. That inasmuch as we were the only College in the country now in session, and in consideration of our intimate relationship with one whom, if not the inventor, was at least the originator of the great system of communication by means of electricity—JOSEPH HENRY, it is proper that our demonstration be a grand one. It was then proposed and carried, that a Committee of ten be appointed; four from the Senior, three from the Junior, two from the Sophomore, and one from the Freshman Class, to procure speakers for the occasion, and any other necessary arrangements.

The Chairman then appointed the following Committee:

From the Senior Class—Messrs. Frederick Stump, of Md.; Theoderic C. Lyon, of Miss.; Wm. P. Lloyd, of N. J.; Joseph H. Robinson, of N. Y.

From the Junior Class—Messrs. Henry Goldthwait, of Ala.; George M. Gill, Jr., of Md.; Francis H. Mathews, of Ohio.

Sophomore Class—Messrs. S. Tom Black, of Ark.; Edings Whaley, of S. C.

Freshman Class—Henry L. Sampson, N. Y.

The smart little village of Flushing put its best foot forward on Wednesday evening, and, in connection with Strattonport, got up a very creditable illumination in honor of the Cable. A salute of 100 guns was fired in the afternoon. In the evening, all the public buildings, and most of the private residences, were brilliantly illuminated. A very large procession was formed, composed of citizens on foot and upon horseback, carriages with families, several bands of

music, all the Societies, two boat clubs, with their boats, and several fire companies with their machines. Fireworks, in profusion, were let off, and at the Town Hall eloquent addresses were made by Mr. BLOWER, the Hon. J. W. LAWRENCE, Mr. ROWTH, and the Rev. Mr. BOURNE. The citizens retired to their homes at a late hour, highly gratified with the celebration.

Grand Demonstration at Hartford.

At Hartford, on Wednesday evening, there was a jubilant season. A triumphal arch was erected in front of the State House, bearing the words: "Atlantic Telegraph—America—England"—connected by an imitation cable.

COLT's Armory was closed at noon with several other large establishments, to give the workmen time to prepare for the evening. At 4½, appropriate religious exercises were held in Christ Church, the Centre Church and St. Patrick's. The meeting at the Centre Church was under the direction of Dr. HAWES; the singing consisted of an "Ode on Setance," by J. G. BARNEBY, "Hymn of Praise," "Old Hundred," and a "Grand Hallelujah Chorus." National flags were displayed in all parts of the city, which wore a very hilarious aspect. A procession formed at 8 o'clock, P. M., opposite the State House, and was the most imposing ever seen in the city.

The public and private buildings were illuminated on the streets through which the procession passed. The lighting up commenced about 7½ o'clock, so that by the time the procession started from in front of the State House, at ten minutes past 8 o'clock, the illumination was complete

The House of Neptune Engine Co. No. 2, was illuminated, and from its front was displayed the following motto: "CYRUS W. FIELD, THE FAVORED SON OF NEPTUNE."

At Saratoga Springs.

The *Daily Saratogian*, of Wednesday, gives a glowing description of the celebration over the cable, which took place at the Springs, on Tuesday evening. There were bon-fires, illuminations and a Cable meeting at Congress Hall. The meeting was called to order, and the following officers appointed:

President—Hon. JOHN J. CHETWOOD, of New-Jersey.

Vice-Presidents—Gen. Whitney, of Massachusetts; P. Monteith, Esq., of New-York; J. H. Swift, Esq., of New-York; Rev. Dr. Alexander, of New-York; James Crouch, Esq., of Illinois; Henry Hitchcock, Esq., of Missouri; H. B. Staples, Esq., of Massachusetts; John B. Lamar, Esq., of Georgia; William C. Appleton, Esq., of Massachusetts; William Hunter, Esq., of New-York.

"The crowd in attendance, numbering several thousands, occupied all the space in front of Congress Hall; the spacious piazza was filled with ladies, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

At Syracuse—A New Feature.

The Syracuse *Journal*, in describing Tuesday's jollification, says:

"A new feature was introduced—and such a feature! All of a sudden, and all at once, *fourteen locomotives* sent up a shriek from their steam-whistles which shook the firmest buildings to the centre, deafened every ear, and penetrated, as we verily believe, west to Lake Erie and east to tide-water. There is no description, in poetry or prose, which can convey any just idea of the noise (that is the only word) that was thus created. It was positively awful. Such an unearthly sound—such a strange, mysterious and overwhelming sound—such a terrible, tremendous and monstrous sound—never was heard before. It reminded us of the seven thunders of the Revelation; of a legion of Niagaras; of the horn of Gabriel, (we speak reverently) and the Day of Judgment! Men grew pale, women fainted, and children went into convulsions as they heard it."

A Coincidence.

A Sandwich (Mass.) correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing about the Cable celebration in that town, says:

"It is rather a remarkable circumstance that the powder which was used in firing the cannon to celebrate the connection by a Cable from England to the United States, is the same which was purchased in the war of 1812 to fight our then English enemy. It has been kept in a tight cask in the old Magazine, situated in the old Cemetery, since that time."

THE ILLUMINATION OF THE OLD HANCOCK HOUSE, BOSTON.—Among the most, if not the most interesting feature of the celebration last evening, was the illumination of the old John Hancock mansion, on Beacon-street. The old gentleman, (nephew of the Revolutionary patriot,) who now owns and occupies the premises, gave directions that in honor of the event, even the lightning-rods, planted by FRANKLIN himself on his mansion, should afford some indications of the joy universally felt on the accomplishment of this great undertaking. The mansion was illuminated from the lower floor to the attic, and was a beautiful spectacle. An interesting circumstance connected with this illumination is related in regard to the candlesticks which were used. They have been brought in requisition for a purpose similar to that of last night, on three previous memorable occasions: In 1785, when peace was declared; in 1815, when the difficulties growing out of the last war were settled by a peace Declaration; and in 1818, on the occasion of the Cochituate Water Celebration.—*Boston Traveler*, 18th.

City Items.

PETER COOPER, MRS. FIELD AND THE BRITISH CONSUL SERENADED.—After the exhibition of fireworks in the Park, Tuesday night, Mayor TIEMANN and a number of gentlemen proceeded with DODWORTH's band to PETER COOPER's residence in Lexington-avenue. The band played, and then Mr. COOPER came forward on the balcony, and spoke briefly on the successful laying of the cable. Mayor TIEMANN also made a few remarks, which elicited much laughter. He was for cutting Ireland up into States, and admitting her into the Union, now that she was annexed to this country. MRS. FIELD and Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, were also serenaded. The latter returned his thanks in a neat speech, and the large crowd which had accompanied the serenaders wended their way homewards.

Mr. EVERETT, the Engineer on the *Niagara*, was warmly received by his friends on his arrival at his home in Brooklyn. Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR conveyed to him the congratulations of them all in a felicitous little speech.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., with DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., his brother, and several friends, called on Mayor TIEMANN yesterday. The cable was, of course, the subject of the interview, and all expressed their happiness at the result. Mr. FIELD looked somewhat fatigued with the labor he has been engaged in.

A meeting of English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh residents of this City was held at No. 34 Wall-street, at which the first steps towards a proposed celebration by them of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable were taken.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Some eight or ten weeks ago a gentleman of this City bought a ticket of the Delaware Lottery, which drew a prize of $3,600, but up to this time the Managers have refused to pay him. We congratulate our fellow-citizen on his loss, which will do more toward suppressing the sale of lottery tickets in this City than a half-dozen "descents" by the Police. The stupid people who invest their money against such an immense odds as the lotterymen have in their favor when the thing is managed "on the square," cannot certainly be so infatuated as to continue to throw away their dimes when they come to know that the game is "Heads I win—tails you lose."

BASE BALL.—*Eagle* vs. *Empire*.—A match between these Clubs will be played this afternoon at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

Knickerbocker vs. *Excelsior*.—The return game of the match between these Champion Clubs of New-York and Brooklyn, which was to have been played yesterday, will take place this afternoon on the ground of the Gotham Club, Hoboken. In these matches, five of the players who took part in the contest last Tuesday, will again take the field. The play will commence about 3 o'clock.

Fashion Base-ball Match.—In the report of this match in Wednesday's paper, GRUM should have been put down as belonging to the Eckford Club, and MANOLT to the Atlantic Club; MANOLT also caught out DR BOSS in the eighth inning of New-York, and not DAVIS, who was on DR BOST's side, it being self-evident that he could not put his own man out.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit threes on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Summers, Westchester County, have made their appearance in the City. The bills are an imitation of the genuine, well executed, and calculated to deceive.

The wife of CHARLOTTE RICHTER left his place of residence, No. 16 Bedford-street, on Tuesday, 17th at 9 A. M., to get some needles and thread in the vicinity, and has never been heard from since. She was ignorant of the English language and of the City, having arrived in the *Saxonia* only five weeks since.

The friends of the New-York and Galway line of steamers meet to night at 7½ o'clock at Tammany Hall to make arrangements for accompanying the *Prince Albert* down the bay to-morrow.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—The steamer *Highland Light*, for Shrewsbury, will leave New-York on Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M., and leave Red Bank at 5 P. M.; and on Sunday, Aug. 22, she will leave New-York at 6½ A. M., and leave Red Bank at 4 P. M. The *Ocean Wave* will leave New-York to-morrow at 11½ A. M.

Card from Mr. S. P. Russel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In a letter from Washington, published in your edition of this morning, over the signature of "A Cameo Cutter," I am charged with calling myself "cousin and former partner to President BUCHANAN." I am not in the habit of replying to charges of any kind, made against me by anonymous writers, but do so in the present instance, lest my silence might be misconstrued, and to say that, in the above paragraph, "A Cameo Cutter" lies under a mistake.

If your correspondent thinks proper to criticise my political course, or to find fault because my friends (not myself) have associated my name with a Congressional nomination, he, of course, is at liberty to do so, and I shall have no reason to complain; but when he resorts to personalities, or gives currency to *canards*, I submit that it would be more manly to append his signature to his communications.

Very respectfully, S. P. RUSSEL.

ALBANY.

The Canal Revenues—Rival Railroads, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858.

In my last letter I referred to the falling off in our canal revenues. On inquiry at the Auditor's Department, I find the falling off even greater than I had supposed it to be, and calculated to arrest the attention of all who heed the subject. Thus:

Tolls rec'd the first week in August, 1858	$59,619 92
Tolls rec'd the first week in August, 1857	81,761 03
Decrease in 1858	$12,151 12

I have made further inquiry at the Canal Department, as to the probable sum the current receipts from tolls for the whole of the present month will reach, and I ascertain that it is now estimated that the total receipts for the month of August will not exceed $275,000, against $329,830 for the corresponding month last year; and that the receipts of the fiscal year, ending with September, will not exceed $2,000,000—more than $560,000 *less* than for the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Auditor BENTON, whose thorough research and intelligence give great weight to his opinions, corroborates the view I took of the subject in my last, by attributing this falling off, in a great measure, to the reduction of the rates of toll last Spring on wheat, flour and merchandise. Although there may be a falling off in merchandise shipments, or up freight, compared with 1857, it is quite certain that the large shipments of grain and flour from the West the present year would have kept the revenues up to nearly $2,560,000 had there been no reduction in the rates.

The cost of transportation on the Erie Canal has not been so cheap for years as now; nor have the prices charged been caused wholly by the recent reduction in tolls. Other causes have assisted materially in this direction. Railway competition, not only with the Canal, but between different routes North and South of us—the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio on the one hand, and the Grand Trunk and St. Lawrence on the other—has conspired to produce this result. Probably not within our history has an equal amount of business been so sharply contested for as has been the freight that has passed East and West the present season. The Railway Companies all had their large equipments, and it has been a struggle to give the employment, though not at a cent's profit. But the rivalry between the Central and Erie Companies has been, and threatens to continue to be, the most disastrous feature in this whole business, and completely upset the inland carrying trade of the country. It is known that in the spirit of contention, and in utter disregard of their own welfare and of the welfare of the country, these Corporations greatly reduced the freight tariff, until we now have the announcement that the Baltimore and Ohio Road, probably in the hope of ending the matter by striking lower than anybody else can, has determined to reduce its rates 30 cents on a hundred pounds lower than the rates charged by the New York Roads. Probably the immediate cause of this important movement is the fact that the Central Company has recently taken freight from New-York to Cincinnati at the rate of 65 cents per hundred pounds! The Baltimore Road proposes to take freight from New-York at less than half this already ruinous rate. It is stated, that the Baltimore Company, in view of the extensive freight equipment, (probably lying idle,) they will do the business which this reduction will bring, but at what per centage of loss is not stated!

Now it is clear that the Erie Canal is to be the sufferer by this competition. Yet let it be remembered that when her enlargement is completed to its full volume, affording capacity for the larger class of boats, propelled by steam, with the time between the lakes and tide-water reduced upwards of one-third, and a corresponding reduction in the expense of tonnage, the Erie Canal can and will defy even competition such as is going on all around her and robbing her of her revenue.

It is clear as sunlight that we should carry forward the work of opening the Canal to steam navigation. If after a full test of the experiment the Erie Canal cannot, under good management, be self-sustaining, then she never can be. The Erie Canal should be fully prepared, so far as it is possible, for the competition of next season. I hope to see navigation open in the Spring, with hundreds of steam propellers running, not only from Buffalo, but Oswego as well, to New-York; and ultimately by thousands of this description of craft, which will divide to the owners good profits, and drive the Railways, whose competition is entailing such ruinous results, into liquidation, or cause them to change their policy. RODERICK.

Another Letter from Gerrit Smith—He is Disappointed.

GERRIT SMITH has addressed a letter to the Abolitionists and Prohibitionists of the county of Madison. He says:

"I confess my disappointment in you. I had hoped that you would be eager to identify yourselves with this movement to elect to the office of Governor a man who recognizes no rights of property in maddening liquors when they are offered for sale as a beverage, and who knows no law for Slavery any more than for any other piracy.

It is true that some of you are working 'arm and soul' for my election. But it is also true that many of you, like many of our friends in other parts of the State, are waiting to see what nominations the Republican and Temperance Conventions will make. To this unwise waiting will it be owing, if our movement to elect a Prohibition and Abolition Governor shall fail. With truth might I add that the failure will be owing to such waiting on the part of our friends in this county. For, if only these had all united with me when I accepted the nomination, there would have been no good ground to doubt its success and the triumph in our State of Prohibition and Abolition.

How absurd is this waiting! If the Temperance or Republican Convention shall present a true name for Governor, how easy to drop mine and adopt that! But if neither shall—and in the light of the past we have but too much evidence that neither will—then how deep will be your regret that you had not been at work all this time to enlist the public sentiment in favor of my nomination! Then you will feel as you ought to feel, that if it is defeated, none will be so responsible for the defeat as yourselves, and none so responsible as yourselves for the election of a man unfriendly to your principles.

I admit that you desire that the Republican and Temperance Conventions may take up, if not myself, some other real and earnest Abolitionist and Prohibitionist. But what are you doing to induce them to do it. Nothing at all. On the contrary, you are strongly influencing them to make bad nominations. For however highly flavored with rum, or deeply darkened with Slavery these nominations may be, it will very reasonably be expected that they will be supported by men who consent to take your waiting and hanging on attitude. The men of this dependent and unfeared attitude have hitherto been drawn into the support of such nominations, and why should they not be hereafter.

If the Republican and Temperance Conventions shall indeed nominate a man for Governor who will fully represent your professed principles, no thanks will be due to you, who give yourselves up to the temporizing policy I complain of. All the credit of such a nomination will belong to those who by their independent, fearless and seasonable action compelled the Convention to make it.

I have often thought that the industrious efforts to persuade the people that I have been untrue to freedom in Kansas present one of the most remarkable instances of the success of a lie against the truth. Having done what I could for her in Congress, I came home to do much more for her. My use of men and money to keep Slavery out of that Territory has been limited only by my ability.

The true history of Kansas is yet to be written. The impression that she has been preserved from the grasp of Slavery by the skill of party leaders and by speeches in Congress is as false as it is common. She has been preserved from it by her own brave spirits and strong arms. To no man living is there so much praise due for beating back the tide of border-ruffianism and Slavery as to my old and dear friend, JOHN BROWN, of Osowatomie; though he has had at no time under his command more than 150 fighting men, yet by his unsurpassed skill and courage he has accomplished wonders for the cause of Freedom. Small as have been the armed forces which have saved Kansas, their maintenance has nevertheless taxed some persons heavily. My eye, at this moment, is on one merchant in Boston who has contributed several thousand dollars to this object. What compared with him has gaseous oratory in or out of Congress done for Kansas?

I have just learned that great pains are taken to revive against me your deep displeasure with the resignation of my seat in Congress. I know that you worked hard for my election. I was grateful to you, I know, too, that in turn I worked hard for you, and that you were bound to be grateful to me. The laborious and faithful ruler is as much entitled to gratitude from his constituents as they are entitled to it from him. What member of Congress ever worked harder than I did? What one ever made so many speeches and on so great a variety of subjects in a single session? But you declared that I was bound to remain in Congress as long as my constituents wished me to remain there. In this I thought you unreasonable. Remember that you put me in nomination against my will. I had entertained no more thought of going to Congress than to the moon. I went there leaving my large private affairs unsettled, and plans unfinished, which, in at least my own view, were plans of usefulness to my fellow-men. The Congress of which I was a member was in session eleven months. Perhaps no member was more constantly in his seat for the first eight months. I then resigned, and left my constituents without putting them to the pains and expense of a special election to supply my place for the remaining three months. They did supply it with a man of talents and an earnest friend of the slave. Surely, in the light of these facts, I ought not to be censured for my resignation. Pardon this much speaking of myself. But there seemed to be a necessity for it.

I must stop. My horses are at the door. You may still falter; but I shall still fight. You may still trust in party leaders, but I shall still trust in truth. I may be defeated in the election; though I do not mean to be. Even however, if I shall, the honor of having worked hard to avoid the defeat will be mine; whilst all the disgrace of the defeat will fall on those who would have prevented it had they been true to their professed principles.

I leave you to your reflection, whilst I go to battle with Slavery, rum, and party despotism and party machinery. Your friend, GERRIT SMITH."

PETERBORO, Aug. 16, 1858.

Revision of the Constitution—Views of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

The Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON delivered an address before the Law Department of Hamilton College, on the 21st ult., from which we extract the following, relating to the proposed amendment of the State Constitution:

The Constitution of 1856, soon to command our consideration as electors, which may be incidentally noticed with propriety, was the legitimate offspring of a restless desire for change, whether it should produce improvement or not, with which the eager few sometimes enlist the unsuspecting many. The former Constitution was not in all respects equal to the demands of a State which has advanced with almost fabulous celerity for a quarter of a century from the time of its adoption, and needed conforming to the exigencies of the times, but not destroying. The Judiciary had proved inadequate to the demands which a tenfold increasing litigation had cast upon it, and the system required simplifying and improving, and by lopping off cumbrous forms and giving to our Courts increased motive power. But the whole was swept away together to make place for another, which, fortunately, in its turn, is to pass in popular review at the next general election.

While all classes and interests suffer alike from a pernicious fundamental law, none experiences its defects so sensibly, or deplore them more deeply than the legal profession; none will sympathize more lively in a change which promises improvement, nor lend more active energies to aid in reformation, for if the Gordian knot cannot be untied it must be severed.

In treating of the Constitution of my State, I would that, like the son of the erring Patriarch, I could walk backward with a garment to cast upon its nakedness, but since the period has arrived when its merits and demerits must be discussed, duty no less than inclination prompts that it be done with a freedom becoming the occasion.

This Constitution, like the hands of the demented LEAR, "smells of mortality" most lamentably. Those who make shrines for Diana will cry out loudly of her greatness and excellence, but it is believed that in searching the Constitution of every State in the Confederacy, not one will be found so deficient in statesmanship—so abounding in monstrosities—so replete with delusion, or bloated with conceit, or so nondescript in character as this. In ten years it has transformed the greatest State in the Union to the least—the first to the last. It has dwarfed legislation, destroyed all sympathy between the constituent body and the representative, opened the flood gates of expensive and protracted litigation, to be disposed of by a judiciary system which was ushered into existence in a state of paralysis; and last, though not least, has so obscured the executive chief of the Empire State that the best informed can hardly say who is Governor, even after the election. Lest wisdom should not survive the age that gave it birth, it gravely provided for the taking of testimony in equity cases, for the publication of law reports, but left to legislative discretion whether they should be in sheep, in calf, or boards; and ordained that in 1865 and in each twenty years thereafter, the question of a Convention should be submitted to the people.

Its financial policy was founded in a sense of popular distrust which would have been refreshing in the days of the elder ADAMS; and practically concedes that popular representative Government has proved a failure—that no persons can be found possessing sufficient wisdom and integrity to discharge faithfully the representative office, or that, if such exist, the electors have not the honesty or discernment to select them. Its crude, hobby-riding and absurd dogmas in this respect alone, have done more evil in degrading popular Government already, than its mole-eyed theories could ever repay in a dozen centuries. So long as a representative Government is upheld, legislation should be permitted freely to exercise its functions upon all legitimate subjects, leaving its errors to be corrected—its abuses redressed and its excesses restrained, not by constitutional fetters, but by elevating the representative standard, and holding the servant to a strict and fearful accountability: and so long as States authorize, construct, superintend and improve public works, they make them matters of legislative cognizance. Debt is a withering curse upon individuals or States, consuming the substance and blighting the fairest prospects; but, neither men nor State can be elevated by chaining down the manhood of one, or the supremacy of the other, to guard them from excesses.

If legislation imposes onerous debt, either with or without the sanction of the people, the error will prove its own corrective—he current which has overflowed its boundaries will subside again into its natural and healthful channel, and the substantial recollections it will beget will prove a stronger barrier against excessive and improvident legislation than all the constitutional provisions which can be framed in the English language. Things educate more thoroughly than theories, and one onerous tax teaches more political economy than all the writings of SMITH and SAY, and BASTIAT, and ABBE RAYNAL and MACCULLOCH together. The system of obstruction in affairs of legislation is a false one. It degrades the representative relation by teaching the masses that the Constitution has wisely placed the public weal beyond the reach of legislative mischief, and that it is of little moment who or what is the recipient of representative honors; and it sends forth the representative to swear to the support of a Constitution which pronounces him unworthy to be trusted, and leaves him alike shorn of the confidence of his constituents and his self-respect.

All experience has proved that whenever constitutional provisions obstruct the popular will on its way to the attainment of a desired object, the demoralizing process of evasion is the ever ready and successful resort.

A fundamental law should organize the several departments of the Government, guard them against the mere ebullitions of partisan spleen and rancor, and commit it fully and freely to the popular representative will, remembering that a State which produces wise men for Conventions, can produce them for Legislatures, and that a people who can select with just discrimination representatives for one, will, when the exigencies of the occasion demand, prove fully equal to the emergency of selecting them for the other; and, that, although in the Church, "a saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn," the analogy seems not to extend to the affairs of State.

The Constitution of 1821 presented in its practical workings a remarkable illustration of the absurdity of placing the business affairs of State under the ban of Constitutional provisions. It authorized the Erie and Champlain Canal debt, and in providing for its extinguishment, declared that the tolls for certain enumerated articles should not be reduced below a specified minimum, until the debt should be fully paid. This class of articles pressed upon the canals for transit, and promised large additions to the revenue; but the rate of tolls established by the Mede and Persian Constitution operated as a complete prohibition; and that same legislation which the wisdom of constitution-makers had distrusted and prohibited from acting, for the purpose of protecting and preserving the revenues of the State—of opening the great channels of trade to the enterprise of the people, was driven, upon the recommendation of an upright and honored Chief Magistrate, appealed and sanctioned by executive officers in the various departments of the highest integrity, and in sympathy with the popular demand, to provide that although the prescribed tariff of tolls should be paid upon the clearing of a boat, a portion should be returned on the discharge of its cargo, under the title of drawbacks; and thus evade a provision which should at all times have been left under the free and unrestricted control of legislation. Thus it has ever been, and thus it will ever be when constitutions in a free State claim a monopoly of wisdom and integrity, and essay to place affairs which concern the best interests of the people in common and belong to the legislation, beyond the reach of representative power.

By the system of single districts in the election of Senators and Members of Assembly, cross-road politics have become the standard instead of statesmanship, or approved public character—candidates are placed in nomination to represent their square upon the State chequer-board by themselves and sympathizing friends and neighbors, and the imposture is appropriately completed in the discharge of representative duties. He does not represent a county, where there are more districts than one, but a neighborhood; and when he has secured an enactment to prohibit the catching of suckers and bullpouts in the village mill-pond at improper seasons of the year, he has answered the expectation of his constituents, and satisfied the yearnings of a meagre ambition.

The Senate of this State, under the former Constitution, was one of the most intelligent and dignified legislative bodies in existence. Many of its members at all times were the peers of an equal number in the highest legislative body in the Union. It commanded high and universal respect. A seat in it was an object worthy of the noblest ambition. Its thirty-two members were distributed equally through eight districts; the full term of service being four years, and one term for each district expiring annually, secured to the body at all times a large experience—an intimate acquaintance with the affairs and details of legislation, and made its harmonious and symmetrical frame work one of the chief sources of our pride for its wisdom, strength and beauty. But the craving spirit of spurious reform raised its huge pickaxe against the structure, and upon its ruins reared a shapeless, incongruous pile, neither Senate nor Assembly—neither permanent nor popular—biennial in its entrance, existence and exit—in the fashion of legislative bodies, unlike anything which was before it or will be likely to come after it; but reposing in the archives of the world's ample patent-office as a new I not useful invention of the Constitution of 1846

The present banking system of the State did not originate with the present Constitution, but was approved, strengthened, sanctioned and fostered by it, and may be regarded as a part of the same pernicious policy. It has been somewhat universally lauded as one of the wisest systems ever devised, and volumes of popular incense have been made to ascend beneath its nostrils. But it is believed that upon just examination it will be found to rest in a most unsound and vicious organization. In the commercial cities and moneyed centres, any system which permits the banker to receive and discount upon deposits, and secures strict accountability, is a good one. But through the agricultural regions of an extended State, if a paper system of issue and circulation must be established, it should be, as far as may be, a wise one.

The present system rests for its foundation upon that most insecure of all reliances—State and individual indebtedness, without which it could have no existence. It neither affords a fair profit to the banker in return for the employment of his capital in its legitimate workings, nor sufficiently accommodates the business enterprise of the country in its diversified transactions. It centralizes where it should diffuse—it forces actual capital from the country where it is required by the calls of business to the city, which is amply supplied by the laws of trade—it robs the banker of his specie capital, and substitutes indebtedness—it makes by an artificial law the country tributary to the city—it compels the banker, like the sloth'ful servant, to bury his money in a napkin, and conduct his banking business like a modern Congressional duel—entirely on paper. If it is said, as it will be, that the system is a safe one, it is replied that no financial scheme is either safe in theory or secure in practice, which deprives the banker of the use of his capital in his legitimate business, and drives him to the side door for profits—which forces his notes to the moneyed centers with the rapidity of a carrier-pigeon, to be redeemed by the notes of a neighboring bank, and both returned with the same rapidity they were forwarded—which buries the moneyed capital abroad, and draws its sustaining life blood from debt.

It is not denied that when judiciously managed it is for all present purposes entirely safe for the bill-holder, and generally for the depositor. But it would be safer still to inculcate by legislation the payment of debts, State and individual, rather than stimulate the creation of either or both, by the plea that the securities were necessary as a basis for banking—better to leave the banker his moneyed capital for the transaction of his business, securing the public against inflations, frauds and failures, by wholesome guards of limited circulation, specie averages, and vigilant supervisors. The business of the country would then rest upon a monied basis, and not upon a vacuum, to be filled by the payment of a debt; and while enterprise would be more generously rewarded, revulsion in sweeping over, would scarcely create a ripple on the surface.

But the premium absurdity in the Constitution of 1846, was reserved for the Judicial Department, and here the genius of confusion seems to have invested her whole funded and floating accumulation. Verily:

"Nature ne'er meant her secrets to be found,
And man's a riddle which man can't expound."

If the temper of our race had sought to devise a system calculated to degrade the Bench, bring Courts and Judges into popular contempt, unlearn the Bar, give ignorance a roving commission, and set legal results afloat upon a shoreless ocean of uncertainty, he would have discharged his mission faithfully and successfully by copying this.

It is not intended to discuss, elaborately, the elective feature, for that is one of its most tolerable provisions, although it has clearly failed to answer fully the public expectation. It would, doubtless, have been more successful if it had been separated, as it should have been, from the general elections, and the selection of candidates had been made beyond the atmosphere of political Conventions. No one distrusts the ability of the people to select with wise and just discrimination, when opportunity is given for deliberate reflection. But so long as the great body of electors have little sympathy or connection with the management of a nominating caucus, and must choose between the candidates presented or remain passive, the popular intelligence will be imperfectly represented. Still, with all the embarrassments under which it has labored, it cannot be pronounced a failure, and, with all its defects, it has corrected others in the former system of Executive appointments.

The Court of Appeals is erroneously constituted and has proved utterly inadequate to the duties set before it. The number of Judges is too small for a popular court—too large for the careful and rapid dispatch of business. The feature which annually gives four of the Justices of the Supreme Court a schooling in this Court, either as a reward for service or punishment for delinquencies in their official duties, was one of the wildest vagaries of this comedy of errors, embarrassing to the prominent members of the Court, humiliating to the judicial sojourners, and detrimental to the cause of justice.

We must, however, make way for the Supreme Court, if the seven-headed and ten-horned creation now serving as our highest court of original jurisdiction may thus be dignified. There is a grandeur and mock magnificence in its failure which leaves the contemplative mind in doubt whether to stand rigid in melancholy or relax into mirth.

Its failure cannot be attributed to the character of the incumbents, for among them are many eminent for their solid learning, and distinguished for their experience, good sense and integrity. It has not been in the circuits or special terms, for business there has been dispatched with reasonable speed, and causes have generally been fairly heard and satisfactorily disposed of. But it inherits in the very essence of the organization as a Supreme Court *in banc*, with as many eyes as Argus, looking different ways, and as many limbs as Briareus, struggling in opposite directions—trunkless and headless.

The law of the Supreme Court finally determining the right between Smith and Jones to a farm situate one-half in Cortlandt in the sixth, and the residue in Onondaga in the seventh district, all depending upon the same title and the same question, by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the sixth district, gives the Cortlandt half to Smith, and by the judgment of the same Court in the Seventh district, gives Onondaga half to Jones. Neither of these Courts are merely a Supreme Court, but both and each are the Supreme Court, and both judgments are, so far as this Court are concerned, final and conclusive. What is justifiable in law by the Supreme Court of Erie, is by the same Court pronounced illegal and criminal in Kings, and that which may be practiced with impunity and under the shield of the law's protection in St. Lawrence, will by the process of the same Court commit the perpetrator to prison for the commission of a wrong in the County of Tioga.

A judicial system so swollen with error and fertile with stupidity, can never receive, and should not receive the public respect, sanction or approbation. Its ministering justice will prove unable to raise itself up to a respectable dead level, but it will hang upon their necks like the festering bodies placed by order of the worst of the Cæsars, upon the shoulders of those condemned to punishment. It would have sunk a Mansfield or a Marshal below mediocrity, and have shorn a Spencer and a Kent of their attributes of learning and wisdom; and yet the Sangrados of the day will cry out with interrogating consternation, whether we propose to give up the system!

Under the rigor of the Roman law, a jury, not readily agreeing, were transported from place to place in a a small cart until they should deliver their verdict; but, with us, the jury have been released, and transportation from one point to another reserved for the court alone until judgment is rendered.

Look for a moment in sober earnest at what is called, by way of eminence, a General Term of the Supreme Court, of which eight are sitting, perchance, at the same time, in the several districts, manufacturing octagonal law. But one will serve as a description of them all. The Court have heard some fifty arguments in cases of greater or less importance, which remain to be decided. During the ordinary hours of business in the daytime the Court are engaged in hearing arguments upon causes in the calendar; in the evening they meet to consult upon and decide those argued at a previous term. They not unfrequently are gathered in a room of a village tavern, not less in dimensions than nine by eleven—furnished with a cot-bed, which gives audible complaints when approached too nearly, two or three crippled chairs, and a table that tips without the intervention of a medium; and here, in a few hours snatched from rest and relaxation, the Justices of the Supreme Court of this great State sit down to review, by the lights and shadows of a tallow candle, the decisions of subordinate tribunals—of the circuits and Special Terms—and to pass upon the gravest rights of life, liberty and property of the citizen.

Such a system has destroyed the character of our Judiciary at home, "and made us the reproach of neighboring States." To restore it, among other reforms, we must have a Supreme Court *in banc*, which can act as a unit, so organized in numbers, ability, compensation and duration of official term; that it can hear, examine and decide causes becoming the Supreme Court of a State, whose Judges in other times were great lights along the Judicial pathway of the civilized world.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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II.—BURNING OF THE CITY HALL in New-York.

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VII.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

VIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in New-York for week ending Wednesday, Aug. 18—Interesting Items.

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I am requested by the Board of Engineers, who are Marshals of the Firemen's Torchlight Parade, to notify companies, out of this City, that this parade is to be of New-York City and County Firemen exclusively, and no *others* will appear in the line.
Chief, HENRY H. HOWARD,
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MARRIED.

UNDERHILL—GRADY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 19, by the Rev. John A. Roche, Mr. ANDREW M. UNDERHILL to Miss KATE GRADY.

RICH—BARTLETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 19, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. William Henry Lewis, D. D., Rector, Mr. HARVEY J. RICH to Miss HELEN A., youngest daughter of William Bartlett, Esq., of Brooklyn, late of Portland, Me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor needs puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 55, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND,
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bott'es of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and sells for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVAL.

E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS have removed their paper warehouse from No. 83 to No. 56 John-st., (between William and Nassau sts.,) where they offer for sale the usual large assortment of book and news printing, writing, wrapping and envelope papers, trunk and binders' boards, &c., &c., &c.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.

3,000 bales Sheats,
1,200 bales Congress,
600 bales Warners,
2,000 bales "O" Candle Wick, for sale by
DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

ILLUMINATION CANDLESTICKS,

At $2 per hundred, for sale at the sign of the Golden Teakettle, No. 534 Broadway. S. W. SMITH.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 mi es of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL CAN NOW BE SEEN running daily at the Tribune Buildings, store No. 7 Spruce st., New-York. We invite farmers, dealers, and those engaged in the Cuban, South American, California and Southern and Western trade to call and see it.

N. B.—For sale, best quality unbolted Wheat Flour and Wheat Grist, fresh ground every day.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
SEPTEMBER,
NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

Eloquence.
The Kinloch Estate, and how it was settled.—(Concluded.)
The Birth-Mark.
Rambles in Aquidneck.
Ann Potter's Lesson.
Le Marais du Cygne.
Youth.
Pistol.
The House that was just like its Neighbors.
Daphnaides. (Concluded.)
Water-Lilies.
Fifty and fifteen.
Illinois in Spring-time.
An evening with the Telegraph Wires.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Literary Notices.
Obituary.

The publishers beg leave to return thanks to their many readers and friends for the cordial support they have given to this enterprise. The sale of the Magazine has steadily increased, and the circle of its influence is still extending. In answer to the predictions of failure, and to the honest apprehensions of timid well-wishers, they have the pleasure to announce that THE ATLANTIC is a *complete success* in every way—that it is a "fixed fact."

The elements which have given this Magazine its distinctive character and unquestioned position, will not be wanting in future issues; and the conductors will avail themselves of all the aid that further acquaintance with the literary resources of the country may bring to their knowledge.

"Learning without dulness, entertainment without frivolity."

TERMS: $3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the price, the publishers will send the Magazine, post paid, to any part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Five copies will be sent for $10, the subscribers paying their own postage.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.

The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO. 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

TELEGRAPH MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, British Possessions, and Atlantic Cable, 30 by 48 inches, showing all the lines and stations. Price 50 cents. Published by WILLIAM H. BOYD, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. New List of Post-Offices, price 75 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NEW SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, CANVAS cover, plainly marked on the end W. H. T., Tipton, Iowa, on the route between Chicago and Albany; supposed to have been mis-checked at Suspension Bridge, on the 5th inst. A liberal reward will be given for its return to the owner, or such information as will lead to its recovery. Address WILLIAM H. TUTHILL, No. 310 Madison-st., New York, until the 28th inst., and after that time at Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR THIRTY SHARES of La Crosse and Milwaukee stock, in the name of J. C. Miller, and transferred by indorsement to H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, and No. 8,614, was mailed to us on or about the 26th July last, and has not come to hand. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the said Company for a new certificate in lieu of same.

H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

LOST—BETWEEN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND the Hazard Powder Co. office, No. 89 Wall-st, a letter addressed Mrs. Wooster Hotchkiss, New-Haven, Conn. The finder will be suitably rewarded by handing the same to R. J. GOLWIN, No. 18 Pine st., or at the office of the Hazard Powder Co., No. 89 Wall st.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED TO the vault of one of the banks through mistake, A TIN BOX, painted on the cover, "B. Clarke," and on the front, "Estate of J. M. Cochran." "Estate of C. H. Williamson." A suitable reward will be paid on its delivery to SAMUEL HOFFMAN, No. 32 West 12th-st.

FULL VALUE REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE mosaic breastpin or brooch, belonging to a complete set, and of no great value to others than the owner, being a keepsake. Whoever will bring the same to Room No. 8, No. 4 New-st., can have the full value as a reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG—One year old, with dark tan spot on the breast, and cropped ears; answers to name of Dash. The above reward will be paid by returning him to No. 243 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 18TH INST., in Brooklyn, a GOLD LEVER WATCH; R. & G. Brosley, Liverpool. No. 22 906. Whoever will return the same to No. 309 Pearl-st., New-York, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SUPposed in a 4th-av. or Amity-st. stage, by an old lady, a TEN DOLLAR BILL. The finder will please leave it at No. 143 East 16th st.

LOST—ON THE 14TH INST., IN FOURTH AV., near 30th-st., a brass STORE KEY. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the grocery, northeast corner Lexington-av. and 27th-st., or at No 40 Vesey-st.

FOUND—ON THE 6TH OF AUGUST A SMALL case of valuable jewels was found in Broadway. The owner, by describing the contents and paying expenses, can obtain the same by addressing C. W., Box 204 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
Last appearance of the most talented Comedy Company in America in
LONDON ASSURANCE.

Mr. Blake	as	Lawyer Meddle
Mr. Broughem	as	Dazzle
Miss Jane Coombs	as	Lady Gay Spanker
Mr. Davidge	as	Sir Harcourt Courtly
Mr. A. H. Davenport	as	Charles Courtly
Mr. Setchell	as	Adolphus Spanker
Mr. J. H. Smith	as	Max Harkaway
Mr. Duncan	as	Coll
Miss Miller	as	Grace Harkaway

PROMENADE CONCERT at 7.
And during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
MRS W. J. FLORENCE,
THE YANKEE GAL,
whose performances during the past
SEVEN WEEKS
have attracted
FULL AND FASHIONABLE
HOUSES.
To-night, FRIDAY, Aug. 20, 1858,
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHIN(E)OH!

Capt. Hassarack	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Fairy Funnebun	Mrs W. J. Florence

with songs and dances.
The performance will commence with the
IRISH EMIGRANT.
O'Bryan ..... Mr. W. J. Florence

BOWERY THEATRE.

MR. H. LORAINE'S BENEFIT,
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Aug. 20,
BELPHEGOR.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
And a Comic Pantomime.
Mr. H. Loraine as Belphegor and Don Cæsar, and Mr. G. L. Fox in the Pantomime.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees ..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Boxes and Parquet, 25 cents; Pit 12 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 20,
BELPHEGOR.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
THE GOLDEN AXE.

MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS.

JONES'S WOOD.
SUNDAY AUGUST 22.
The public are respectfully informed that
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES,
will the Concerts on this occasion
BE POSTPONED.
ON THIS DAY,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22,
THREE MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS
will be given, sustained by the largest and
GRANDEST BAND OF WIND INSTRUMENTS
ever assembled together in the
UNITED STATES.
For the first time at the
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Mr. PERRING,
HERR WEINLIJH,
assisted by
THE SINGING SOCIETIES
will appear,
MARTIN LUTHER'S GREAT CORALE,
"A firm Rock is our Lord,"
will also be given.
THE FIRST CONCERT
will commence at
2½ O'CLOCK;
THE SECOND ..... 4½ O'CLOCK
THE THIRD ..... 6½ O'CLOCK
THE PROGRAMME OF EACH OF THE THREE
CONCERTS
will be entirely different.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, C. PROX, J. V. ARX,
THE GROUNDS WILL BE ILLUMINATED
with Professor Grant's
SPLENDID CALCIUM LIGHT.
ADMISSION AS BEFORE,
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th and 23d sts.

THE GRAND
FREE PROMENADE CONCERT,
Given at Atlantic Gardens, Hoboken, on Tuesday, 16th, by Hoberton's celebrated Brass Band, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., on which occasion a
SILVER GOBLET
will be presented to the gentleman who brings the greatest number of ladies.

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.

PALACE GARDENS.
Tickets for Mr. BAKER'S Benefit night, Aug. 24, can be procured at the Garden Gate, on 6th-av., any time preceding the 24th inst. Also, a few reserved Orchestra Seats, at $1 each.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW! THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART! FIRST TIME IN THE NEW WORLD, UNLIKE ANYTHING EVER SEEN HERE BEFORE! AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Aquaria or Miniature Seas and Rivers; the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

NEW MUSIC—THE PALACE GARDEN.—SINGing Bird Polka, by Baker; splendid vignette of the Garden, price 40 cents. The Swinging Schottische, by Cull, with beautiful vignette of three children in a swing, 35 cents. Both are played at Palace Garden by Baker's Orchestra with great applause. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Statuary, &c., on exhibition.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS!

LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.—The adjudication of the Bankrupt Estate of these celebrated Fabricants and Marchands des Modes, was yesterday suspended until January, 1859; this concession being accorded to the prayer of the Assignees, to enable them to make a more satisfactory disposition of the Autumnal contracts of the late Firm with the manufacturers of Lyons and Aix la Chapelle, made previous to the occurrence of the unfortunate disaster which prostrated these most renowned Modistes.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

UNPARALLELED SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH CLOAKS,
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER COSTUME,
Resulting from the Failure of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
The eminent Fabricants, renowned throughout competing Europe.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK OF ELEGANT TEXTILE FABRICS,
(Ordered from the Manufacturers prior to the recent calamity,) including
GORGEOUS VELVETS FROM GENOA AND LYONS,
And the multifarious productions in Cloths from Aix la Chapelle, Rheims, &c., for the more eligible disposal of the same, (and encouraged by the success attendant upon the sale of the Spring and Summer stock in New-York,) are converted by the Assignees, assisted by the skilled artists in the employ of the late firm, into Styles and Nouveautes adapted to the tastes of the wealthy classes.
THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF THESE ELEGANT GARMENTS
will arrive and be exposed for PRIVATE SALE, at the spacious store heretofore occupied,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
(between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons,)
On Monday, Aug. 23, and during the Week,
From 9 till 6 o'clock,
where every facility will be afforded to Ladies in making their selections. Supplementary additions, which will be made on the arrival of the European Steamers, will be duly announced.

W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.

N. B.—A great opportunity for cash Wholesale buyers.

NEW FALL STOCK,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BR ADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

NEW FALL SILKS, AT 6s. PER YARD.
JUST RECEIVED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
100 pieces NEW FALL SILKS, at 6s. per yard.
Greatly under the actual value.

BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS—AT less than ever before offered, to close out
THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK.
Greater bargains than ever to be had, as prices will be much reduced.
No. 289 Grand-st. cor. Eldridge, (late A. G. Colby.)

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India rubber gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless; all lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTHEL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

STEAM-ENGINE, BOILERS, &C.,
FOR SALE.
A 15-horse steam-engine, with two cylinder bellers, 31 feet long and 28 in. diameter, belting and running gear complete. Also, one of Hoe's 4-feet rotary blowers, and a 2-feet foundry cupola, with 40-feet smoke-stack, all complete and as good as new. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Apply to R. D. ANDERSON & CO., No. 39 Pine-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, IN A respectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. Is fully competent, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in washing and ironing, the best of City references from their last places; can be seen at No. 224 14th-st., near 1st-av., room No. 11: can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent dressmaker; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week or month; has no objection to travel; satisfactory reference can be given. Apply at No. 126 8th-st, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go to the country with a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WIDow, a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of the nursery; has taken the entire charge of infants from their birth. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 169 East 16th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, to attend a store of any kind, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker; would leave the City if required, or would travel with a family. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to Miss W. K., Chatham-square Post Office, for one week, will be attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EFFICIENT Protestant young women, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, would assist in the washing and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SISters, situations in the City, or a few miles in the country; one as cook and laundress, thoroughly understands her business; the other as chambermaid and nurse, does plain neat sewing, or chambermaid and seamstress; wages $7 each. Call at 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY EFFICIENT AND respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; they have the best City references. Apply to WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or housework by a trustworthy and highly recommended English girl, either in the City or country; she is very neat and will be found efficient in her duties. Can be seen at HENDRICKSON & CO.'S Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, sisters; one as first-rate cook and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 244 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH excellent City reference, a situation for herself and niece, a girl of 12 years; the cook understands meats and pastry, baking, &c.; wages $8; the other will mind a baby, sew, and run errands; wages $2. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to make bread and all kinds of pastry; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, if suited. Apply at No. 197 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Has seven years' reference from her last employer.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, residing in the country, to do washing for single ladies or gentlemen, or a family. French fluting done in the neatest style. Where she lives there is fine bleaching ground. Apply to day at No. 25 Spring-st., or afterwards, address, H. K., Windfield Depot, L. I.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED PROTestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing or sewing; she will be found very neat and attentive in her duties. A family in want of a good servant will call at HENDRICKSON & CO.'S Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., No. 3 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and seamstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, if necessary; the best of City reference from her last employer given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well-recommended girl, a situation as general housework r; is a beautiful washer and ironer; has four and a half years recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d-st, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A first-class family, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; or would go as nurse; good City references given; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW IS DESIROUS OF AN ENgagement as housekeeper. A home for herself and child more desirous than large salary. Can be seen at No. 326 Broome-st., corner of Mulberry-st, for three days. Inquire for Mrs. SHELL.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITuations, out West; one as teacher of music and singing, the other as saleswomen in a fancy store, or any light business. Address M. F., stating where an interview is requisite, Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. She understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days, at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to learn the millenery or fancy dry goods business, in New-York or Brooklyn. Wages not so much of an object as a genteel place. Address S. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Can be seen at room 14, No. 126 Eighth-st. Has good city reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS—ONE as cook, one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by two colored girls—one as cook, one as laundress. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going south. She would consider compensation secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a middle-aged woman in every way capable. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as childrens' nurse. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 183 West 14th st.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, UNmarried, of refinement and education, would like to superintend the house of a widower, teaching young children, or would act as companion to a lady. Unexceptional reference given and required. Would not object to go South. Apply at No. 41 Fulton-st., up stairs, from 10 to 3.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER. A GENTLEMAN having three children, two of them girls, 11 and 13 years of age, is desirous of engaging a good housekeeper, educated, and a preference given to one that is pious, and one that would take an interest in the children. To such the situation would be a pleasant one, having good servants. Address Box No. 4,204 Post-Office.

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN SEWERS.—TWO HUNdred neat, tidy and smart plain sewers can find immediate and steady employment at the two factories of the subscribers: one situated at the corner of 33d-st. and 8th av.; the other over Hitzelburger's saloon, between 20th and 21st sts., 8th-av. None but good sewers need apply. W. J. & C. H. THOMSON.

CANVASSER WANTED.—WANTED A FIRST-class canvasser, to canvass for one of the most successful advertising journals of the day. None but capable, honest and experienced men need apply. Call at the *Merchants' and Manufacturers' Journal*, No. 385 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE AND SEAMstress. English preferred. None need apply without the best City references. Address J. L. Y., Box No. 3,902, New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER wanted immediately, for a large family. Address M. P., Box No. 68, Post Office. Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE STAPLE DRY GOODS business; an active and an intelligent boy, 16 to 17 years of age, may apply at No. 27 Murray st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerks in a dry goods jobbing house. Address, with reference, R. J. H., Box No. 1,444 Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Common Council, Board of Supervisors, Heads of Departments, and all City Officials, are respectfully requested to meet at Room No. 17, City Hall, at 12 M., on the 20th inst., to pay the last tribute of respect to MARTIN GILMARTIN, late Councilman from the 4th Senatorial District, who died on the 18th inst., at 11½ A. M. The body will be taken from St. Andrew's Church, corner of Duane-st. and City Hall-place, to Calvary Cemetery, at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. G. CORNELL, Chairman Joint Comm't.
JAMES LITTLE, Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, No. 63 William-st
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER will be held SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 1 P. M., with reference to some proper act of respect to Captain HUDSON and officers of the U. S. steamship *Niagara*.
By order. EDWARD C. BOGERT, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS, OF 1812, WILL meet at MERCER HOUSE corner Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 20, at 8 o'clock, to receive tickets for the Excursion, to take place the 30th inst. Let every member be present to unite in this laudable object. By order
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

PERSONAL.

WALLA.—YOUR MOTHER IS VERY DANGERously ill, in consequence of your leaving. Return to her at once, and all shall be forgiven. If you are in want of money, write. YOUR FATHER.
REDDING, Conn., Aug. 14.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF FIRST-RATE SAILboats, 20, 23, 28, and 30 feet respectively. Parties wishing to purchase a good and fast boat would do well to call and examine them, as such a chance seldom offers. SMEDLEY & BALMANN'S Club house, foot of Court-st., Gowanus, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation. Is a respectable single young man; perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses. Is also a good plain gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry. Has no objection to town or country. Can give one year and a half first class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. James Desner's saddlery Store, No. 125 4th-av.; or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125 this Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, as porter in any store or hotel; can assist in keeping books; has five years' reference from last employer, or would drive an express or grocery wagon; is a careful driver, and knows the City well; best of references from some of the first merchants in the City. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 125 *Times* Office. Will go in the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, or would be willing to work in a stable, or assist in a garden or on a farm; would be willing and obliging to obtain an honest living; a good home more of an object than the wages; has City reference. Can be seen for three days by addressing P. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE HOUSES.—WANTED, BY a young man, a situation in a store as light porter, packer, boudle carrier or anything else; writes a good hand. Address THOMAS BYRNES care of T. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. References.—MOONEY MANLY & Co., No. 9 Murray-st.; T. C. WELLS, & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR ASsistant coachman and gardener, by a young man who has lately arrived in the country; would like to engage with a gentleman; no objection to go any distance in the country or to travel. Address P. E., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 203 6th-av.,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address A. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; has been in the business the last ten years, and can give the best of City reference. Address W. H. T., Box No. 177, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well, is also a careful driver, and willing to make himself useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery,

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM DAYTON, Ohio, who is well acquainted with the Western and Southern country and can command a good trade, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good establishment. Address A. J. S., French's Hotel.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 159, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry clerk; has had over 10 years' experience as bookkeeper by double entry. Address B. W. G., Box 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by an Englishman; he thoroughly understands his business; can give City reference if required; has no objections to the country. Apply at A. SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White st

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG MAN who can speak and write English, German, French and Spanish, a suitable situation. Book-store or Law-office preferred. Address A. C., Box 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, 17 YEARS old, a situation in a wholesale grocery or broker's office; is a good penman, and correct in figures; City reference from last employer. Address S. P., Box No. 138, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable young man in a private family. Can give the best City reference. Address F. C., No. 2½ Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a groom and driver, and can make himself useful. Has good reference from his last employer. Address D. S. Box No. 105, *Times* Office.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office; good references given. Address LAW CLERK, Box No. 201, *Times* Office, immediately.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FIRST SEPTEMBER—BOARD IN A private family, neighborhood 31st st. and 5th-av.; a fine suit of rooms, two large and one small, on second floor, furnished only with carpets and gas fixtures; bath and all accommodations on same floor. The rooms will not be let singly. Address Box No. 2,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No. 66 Amity st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family occupying a very pleasant modern built house, in one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of the South Ferry, wish to take a gentleman and wife to board. Fine rooms can be given them, with all the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address H., Box No. 171 this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, in the brown-stone house No. 51 Concord-st., cor. of Adams-st. The house is newly furnished and is in every sense of the word a first-class house. Terms reasonable.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Double and single rooms at No. 34 Willow st., entrance on Cranberry-st., in the near vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries. The house has the modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well-furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are few boarders, at No. 38 Willow st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE OR FOUR gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 73 West Warren-st.

BOARD—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two grown sons desire to arrange for board in some family located between 4th and 6th avs., and between 4th and 14th sts. Dinner on Sundays for the gentlemen. Terms not to exceed $18 per week. Address Box No. 1,658 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITHin five minutes' of Wall-st. Ferry, by a gentleman and wife, from Oct. 1. Address HANSON, Box No. 196, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY, 1858.

Assets May 1st, 1858		$4 550,175 17
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premium and Policy fees	$262,460 47	
For Interest	146,109 47	
For Annuities	2,000 00—	410,62994
Total		$4,949,805 11
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
Paid Surrendered Policies and Additions	$21,519 27	
Paid Claims, by Death and additions to same	97,743 00	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	468 33	
Paid Annuities	1,161 79	
Paid Commissions	11,423 21	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c	22,732 85—	155,053 45
Cash Assets, Aug. 1, 1858		$4,794,751 66
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$223 533 77	
Bond and Mortgage	4,552,967 05	
Fire Insurance	297 20	
Due from Agents and reported	17,953 64—4,794 751 66	
All estimated Assets are omitted.		
CLAIMS NOT MATURED,	$39,500	
Amount at risk May 1, 1858		$21,246,089 00
Issued since		1,480,950 00
Total		$32,727 019 00
Deduct Forfeited, Cancelled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead		1,037,900 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1858		$31,689,119 00
Number of Policies in force May 1, 1858		10,627
Issued since		500
Total		11,127
Deduct Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead		359
Policies in force Aug. 1, 1858		10,768
Of which are for life	9,935	
Seven years	496	
Short terms	137	
Endowments	200—	10,768

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM.
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
A. W. BRADFORD,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*—SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

COLLECTIONS.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st.,
Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canada, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
ALSO, ON		
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. Von Bahr & Co., New-York.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and Bonds at the Stock Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

JOHN HOOPE,
BANKER,
No. 271 Broadway, cor. of Chambers-st.
Drafts on Great Britain for £1 and upwards. Remittances by mail or express forwarded as directed.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.

Test, AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.

FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD. }

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar.) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE Metropolitan Motive Power Company are notified of a meeting to take place, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Wall-st. Business of much interest to Stockholders will be laid before them, and the inventor, Mr. Hughes, having lately returned from Europe, will be present. A full representation is requested.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co., due on the 15th August, 1858, will be paid by
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange place.

ERIE RAILROAD PAST-DUE COUPONS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
MAXWELL & DART,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

A BANK CHARTER WANTED.—ADDRESS DRAWER, Box No. 261, Buffalo Post-Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 66 Nassau-st., office No. 2 up stairs.
Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential.
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 270 Broadway, room No. 25.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO: those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' } Exchange, Wall-st., Aug. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1853.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order,

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO, Auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway, will sell, this day, at 10 o'clock, for cash:

BONNET RIBBONS—250 cartoons rich Poult de Soie and Satin Bonnet Ribbons, in great variety, including some very rich and high-cost goods.

VELVET RIBBONS—50 cartoons black Silk Velvet Ribbons, in all numbers and of the best make.

MILLINERY SILKS AND VELVETS—50 pieces of Millinery Silks, Satins and Silk Velvets; also, Marcellines.

VELVET RUGS—250 Velvet Rugs, large and small size.

ALSO,

Ladies Cloth Cloaks, Traveling Bags, Ready Made Clothing, Woolen white and grey mixed Shirts and Drawers, together with a general assortment of English, French and American staple and fancy Dry Goods, in lots to suit City and country dealers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—PEREMPTORY SALE of Valuable Property at Saratoga Springs, consisting of a House and Cottage sites.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 24, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, the property known as Cottage Grove, consisting of a two-story and basement English cottage house, built of brick and well arranged, and supplied with water in second story, and 11 lots of land situated on Regent-st., Park-place and Cottage place.

The above property is situated about 100 yards east of Congress Spring Park, within two minutes' walk of the principal hotels, and offers superior inducements to those wishing to erect Summer residences in one of the most desirable groves in Saratoga. The ground is high and the view extensive. 50 per cent may remain on mortgage. For maps, plans, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,

(By order of Mr. CHARLES STARR, Jun., assignee,)

A large quantity of Domestic Hardware, consisting in part of about

$7,000 worth of Churchill's Augers, assorted sizes and quality.

$3,000 worth of Wheeler's patent brass and planished and chamber candlesticks.

$5,000 worth of cast iron well wheels, grindstone and barn door rollers, &c.

The above goods are all in perfect order, and well worthy the attention of the trade. Terms cash.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, Aug. 26, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 158 Broadway.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, at No. 145 West 24th-st., all the elegant furniture contained in said house—elegant rosewood piano, pearl inlaid; three rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin and velvet; mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood bedroom furniture en suite, rosewood bedsteads, washstands, chairs, bureaus, carpets, bedding, mattresses, mahogany furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, spring-seat chairs and rockers, China and glass ware, cutlery, Parian and Bohemia ware, curtains and shades, with a variety of kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THEODORE GOULDSMITH, auctioneer, will sell this day, FRIDAY, Aug. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 West 11th-st., in house, near 6th-av., suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and velvet, rosewood piano, cost $650, etagères, bookcases, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, carpets, paintings, vases, pier and mantel mirrors, clocks, lace curtains, shades, &c. Bedrooms, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands mattresses, pillows, bolsters and pillows, dining room oak extension table, buffet, arm and other chairs, sofas, dinner and tea sets, silver ware, glass ware and crockery of every description.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 158 Broadway, without reserve, 100 sample cards Sheffield hardware consisting of padlocks, trunk and till locks, dog collars, bolts, axle-pulleys, hinges, spectacles, wrenches, brass and bits, snaffles, pipes, watch keys, cork screws, waiters, tea trays, &c., &c.; also 50 reams sand-paper, axes, rules, brushes, guns nails, locks, cutlery, curry combs, plated ware, razors, whips, faucets, &c. Also, bonnets, breast pins, pictures, perfumery, &c.

C. W. HOUGHTON & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON THE premises at Far Rockaway on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., 300 desirable building lots, separately or together. Apply to C. W. HOUGHTON & CO., No. 76 Wall-st.; JOHN L. SOSBRAND, Brooklyn; SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, on the farm.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB,

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 56 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTH LIGHT...Oct. 2	Oct. 30.	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $150 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful screw-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others of the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.

Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.

Freights will be taken at the current rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.
For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINZE, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the ship would not sink, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60. FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GALWAY AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new powerful and fast steamship PRINCE ALBERT, WATERS, commander, will be dispatched, positively on Saturday, August 21, 1st class, $90; 2d class, $60; 3d class, $30, including free tickets from Galway to any of the principal cities of the United States. For passage or other particulars, apply on board, Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charlton-st., or to TAPSCOTT & Co., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Persons leaving citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.

THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON, formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.

The A 1 splendid clipper
VICKERY
is now loading for San Francisco and Port Townsend, Fraser's River, and will positively sail Sept. 1, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will take a few by applying immediately.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

To San Francisco, in 1st saloon cabin	$125
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 1st saloon cabin	150
To San Francisco, in 2d cabin	100
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 2d cabin	125
To San Francisco, in steerage	75

For freight and passage, inquire of
L. H SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA—"KANGAROO LINE"—SECOND CABIN PASSAGE ONLY $75.—The splendid medium clipper bark
PATREA, 1,000 tons burden.
will sail for Melbourne direct, in September. Has elegant and unsurpassed accommodations. Apply on board, Pier No. 13, East River, near foot Wall-st., or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, corner of Elm and Grand sts., NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1858.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1858. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
OLIVER H. LEE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE,
} Committee.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 83 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay,
STEAMERS LAURA AND HIGHLAND LIGHT,
LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 19, 8 A. M., for O. H. and Red Bank.
Thursday, Aug. 19, 1 P. M., for P. B. and R. B.
Friday, Aug. 20, 1¾ P. M., for O. H. and R. B.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M., for P. B and R. B.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 6¾ A. M., for P. B. and R. B.

LEAVE RED BANK.

Thursday, Aug. 19, 8 A. M., from R. B. and O. H.
Thursday, Aug. 19, 3 P. M., from R. B. and P. B.
*Friday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M., from P. B and O. H.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 5 P. M., from R. B. and P. B.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 4 P. M., from R. B.

*On Friday, this boat (HIGHLAND LIGHT,) will not leave Red Bank.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings. The favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will leave as follows, from pier foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Aug. 16.. 8½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 16. 12½ P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17. 8½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17. 1½ P.M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 18. 9 A.M.	Wednes'y, Aug 18. 2 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 19. 10 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 19. 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 20.. 10½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 20..... 3 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 11½ A.M.	

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Monday, Aug. 16.. 5 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17. 8 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17. 1 P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 18. 9 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 18. 2½ P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 19. 10 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 19. 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 20.....11 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 20.. 3 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 21. 6½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug 21. 4½ P.M.	

This boat will stop at Pleasure Bay every morning one half hour later than the time of leaving Ocean Port. Nelson Taylor's Squam line of stages connect with this boat.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT; HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON ST.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 18, 9 A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18, 2 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 19, 10 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 19, 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 20, 11 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 20, 3 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 21, 6¾ A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 2 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 21, 5 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 6½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 22, 5 P.M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Kerr's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11¾. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FARE

NEW-YORK CITY.

Steam Below Forty-second-street.

Yesterday afternoon, pursuant to advertisement, a meeting was held in the large room of the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, for the purpose of taking measures for opposing the efforts now made to prevent the use of steam on Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street. The meeting was called to order at 2½ o'clock by Mr. BENJAMIN LOWDER, who nominated Mr. GERARD CLARKE, for President. Mr. S. K. SARTWELL officiated as Secretary. The President then read the call for the meeting. He said the Common Council had passed an ordinance to preclude the use of steam below Forty-second-street, on the Harlem Railroad, and that the object of this meeting was to oppose the action of that body in their attempt to interfere with the citizens.

Mr. LOWDER alluded to the passage of a resolution by the Common Council, based upon a petition signed by a number of persons who had alleged that the use of steam below Forty-second-street would be an inconvenience to them. Those who had signed the petition were owners of property on Murray Hill, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, on either side of the Fourth-avenue. But there were others who were interested in the question,—a large number of commuters, mostly persons who lived on the line of rail in this island,—in fact, all persons interested in taxation through the whole City. He cared nothing about the controversy between the owners of property on Murray Hill and the proprietors of the Railroad. The present movement was entirely independent of the railroad interest. With 400 large passage and freight cars passing daily through the tunnel, it was useless to speak of running small cars through. But if the attempt succeeded it would not stop there. Before two years had elapsed, the demand would be made to keep steam further up town. When the meeting considered how few were the number of those interested in the stoppage of steam, compared with the great number interested in its continuance under its present arrangement, the magnitude of the question became very apparent. The proposition for the change was adverse to the practice of London and Paris, which cities had spent large sums of money in bringing their railways directly to the doors of the inhabitants. The same policy had been followed out in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities of the Union. New-York was the first to oppose it.

Mr. LOWDER then read the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The commuters, and regular or frequent travelers over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad have heretofore taken no active part in the various contests which have been before the public from time to time in reference to the use of steam over the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and now only consent to take any part in the matter from an apprehension that the rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by them are likely to be interfered with. During all these controversies, probably, the subject was but little known and but partially understood, until more recently brought more prominently before the public, by the Railroad Companies, in the progress of which certain proceedings, in which was prohibited a private statement, sworn to by A. CAMPBELL, President of the Harlem Railroad Co., that "the New-York and Harlem Railroad Co. had for a long time occupied and held their engine houses and steam depôt upon a block of ground fronting upon Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-streets;" that an ordinance was passed by the Common Council at the close of the year 1844, and enforced in 1846, "directing the Corporation Attorney to take legal measures to prevent steam power of the Harlem Railroad Company from plying below Thirty-second on the Fourth avenue, as directed by the Mayor and Common Council in December, 1844." The sworn statement further says "that among the inducements held out to them by the Corporation authorities of the City to comply with the resolution, was the assurance that the establishment at Thirty-second-street, at the base of Murray Hill, would be permanent; that there being no street crossing from Thirty-second-street to Forty-second-street, upon the grade of the railroad, that the steam engines of the plaintiffs would not, in any manner, interfere with the convenience of the public, and that the said Company would never again be annoyed with attempts to interfere with their business. That under these suggestions and assurances, the said Company erected substantial and permanent machine-shops and a locomotive engine-house, upon the block on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty third streets, to which they removed their establishment of steam engines, and machinery for the repair and improvement of their locomotives, in the Fall of the year 1846, and which depôt has been ever since used, occupied and enjoyed by them, and has ever since been, and still is, the only establishment owned or occupied by them for such purposes; that said machine shop, engine house, and machinery connected therewith, was so constructed at an expenditure of upwards of ninety-four thousand dollars. And that the entire business of the said Company (except the City line of small cars) would be stopped and destroyed by preventing the engines of said Company running to and from said depôt, until a similar establishment were constructed elsewhere, which could not be done for many months, nor without a similar expenditure. And the said Company further show, that their said railroad was originally excavated *through* an elevated track of land, commencing at a point distant from Thirty-second-street 'to Forty-second-street, long prior to any streets or avenues being actually laid out or opened, near or adjacent to the line of said railroad, or any grade for future streets or avenues established. That the said Company were owners, in fee simple, of the land then occupied by their said railroad; which was obtained originally, as stated in another legal document, at an expense of $200,000."

And whereas, The sworn statement above referred to, goes on to say, "that after the arching over of said tunnel was completed, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, upon the petition of certain persons who had purchased lots on Murray Hill, long subsequent to the establishment of the railroad and depôts of said plaintiffs, upon the pretence that the smoke and noise of the engines of the said plaintiffs, in passing through said tunnel, was annoying and offensive to them, passed a resolution on the 27th December, 1854, in the words following—to wit:

Resolved, That no locomotive or steam engine be allowed to run over the tracks of the Harlem or New-Haven Railroad Companies in Fourth-avenue, south of Forty-second-street, eighteen months after the passage of this ordinance, therefore

Resolved, That the large body of commuters, and the regular or frequent travelers over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad have taken a deep interest in the question now pending to prevent the continued use of steam to Thirty-second street, as has been the case for years past, and of this large number, amounting to some thousands, (and every year rapidly increasing,) probably 90 per cent. of their numbers have their regular business in the City of New-York, in which many of them live a great portion of the year, and possibly as many own as much property on which they pay taxes to the City as an equal average number of their fellow-citizens, and therefore claim equal rights and privileges with other citizens in a matter affecting their interest and convenience: Therefore, they cannot look with indifference upon the efforts now being made to interfere with the privileges heretofore enjoyed, of as rapid conveyance to their homes in the country, whether permanent or temporary, and to return to their business in the City, as the nature of the case will admit of.

2d. *Resolved*, That the owners of property or residents on or near the Fourth-avenue, and in the neighborhood of what is known as "Murray Hill," are not the only persons interested in this question, and really form but a small number when compared with the great body of commuters and regular or frequent travelers over this road, and the large interests directly or indirectly involved in the final settlement of this question, to say nothing of the great number of persons and large interests equally interested in connection with the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

3. *Resolved*, That as the Fourth-avenue possesses peculiar advantages (in addition to its great width, being 140 feet wide,) for a great railroad avenue to the heart of the City, it is of the highest importance that every facility consistent with the greatest good to the greatest numbers, should be afforded by the proper authorities, to the most rapid and convenient access to the City of passengers and freight, in which the rich and poor are equally interested.

4. *Resolved*, That those interested in this question, independent of the more direct interest of the railroads, cannot view this contest otherwise than with alarm and apprehension, for if the comparatively small number and lesser interests shall succeed in their efforts to prevent the use of steam below Forty-second-street—they can see no objection against its use to Thirty-second-street, that will not apply with equal or greater force at Forty-second-street, or almost any other street this side of Harlem River.

Resolved, That as the opinion of this meeting that the present terminus of steam at Thirty-second-street has peculiar advantages, and is less objectionable than at any other point on the avenue, as any obstruction to most of the street crossings is obviated by the tunnel already constructed, at an expenditure of about $100,000 by the Harlem Railroad Company, with the understanding on their part, and as was supposed of all other parties, that they would be allowed to run their locomotives to Twenty-second-street without any further objection or opposition.

Resolved, That in addition to the ordidance above stated, to prevent the use of steam below Forty-second street, another ordinance has recently passed directing the Harlem Railroad to run their small cars to Forty-second-street, which ordinance, if enforced, the officers of the Company say, "they shall not be able to run their large cars below Forty-second-street, as the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies now run, according to their statement, nearly four hundred large passenger and freight cars pass to and from the City daily, one or the other of which, viz.: the large cars or the small cars, would have to be withdrawn, from the absolute impossibility of running both with regularity or safety through the tunnel.

Resolved, That if the petitioners who applied to the Common Council for the passage of the ordinance to prevent the use of steam below Forty-second-street, under the pretense, as is alleged, "that the smoke and noise of the engines were annoying and offensive to them;" or, in short, if the running of the engines through the tunnel was a nuisance, it must not be forgotten that these petitioners generally purchased their property long after the road was located and in use through that part of the City; and if they can avail themselves of this argument, every other portion of the line or vicinity of the road, to the Harlem River, etc., with equal propriety, do the same, until steam be driven off the Island.

Resolved, That the commuters and regular passengers over this road present a petition to the Aldermen and Councilmen of the City, and ask the great mass of our citizens, who are interested in affording every proper facility to the railroad companies, to unite with them in a respectful petition to that body, to repeal the ordinances referred to.

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chair, to carry out the above resolutions.

Mr. EDWARD CORNING opposed the idea of limiting the signatures only to a certain class. He would have the public generally sign the petition. All the people in the upper part of the City were interested in this matter, especially the property-holders up town. People must visit the City, and if they could not have the central lines open to them, the use of steamboats on the North and East Rivers would become more general. Mr. CORNING then referred to what had been done in Brooklyn in years past, to prevent the use of steam in Atlantic-street. That effort was a complete failure. The squalor and misery of the poorer classes were not to be perpetual; their condition was not to be improved merely by the institution of hospitals and charitable societies, but by giving facilities for the possession of a house and lot in the outskirts of the city where pure air was obtainable at all times. It was only a pretence to say this was an effort to stop steam at Forty-second-street, it was only indicative of another attempt that would be made if this succeeded, and that was to stop steam below Harlem. He hoped the petition would be extensively circulated and signed.

A gentleman wished to know whether the meeting was called to hear both sides of this question.

The President signified that this was a meeting professedly of the opponents of the movement to stop steam below Forty-second-street.

Mr. WOODWORTH said that he hoped the time would come when they might meet to discuss.

The settlers had undoubtedly come to the nuisance, for they found Murray Hill when they came.

Mr. WHITELOCK spoke very strongly, and opposed the preamble and resolutions.

The resolutions and preamble were then put, and adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee:

B. Lowder, New-York; S. Leland, New-Rochelle; Edward Corning, of Rye; Ira Bliss, of Stamford; William Black, of Southport; R. S. Winslow, of Westport; Daniel Brooks, of Port Chester; R. G. Haifield, of Mount Vernon; F. D. Calhoun, of Bridgeport; Jonathan Sturgis, of Fairfield.

The meeting then broke up, about sixty gentlemen having been present.

Sea and Ship News.

The United States frigate *Niagara* remained at her moorings in the Wallabout yesterday, still dressed out in her gay livery, and was the object of much attention to the thousands who crossed the different ferries to and from the City. Judging from the remarks which were constantly made, every person appeared to appropriate to himself some share of the honor which this noble vessel has won for her constructor, as well as for the Navy of our country. The severe and protracted service in which she has been employed, has left her hull almost bare of paint. She will require a thorough "setting to rights," and meantime the admiring public will have to content themselves with a view of her fine proportions at a respectful distance, as to admit all on board who are curious to inspect her, and get a piece of that Cable, would, require a steam-tug to carry the people to and fro constantly. In a few days she will be hauled along-side the Navy-yard Dock, when the public who wish to take a look at her, will probably be gratified. The massive paying-out machinery which has rendered such signal service, will be allowed to remain undisturbed for the present. It is not true that a Broadway jeweler has purchased the whole seventy-five miles of cable remaining on board of her, to convert into cableistic charms. It is to be reshipped to England, and retained as a part of another cable which it is understood will immediately be put under contract to be laid down across the same route.

LOSS OF THE BARK JAPONICA.—Capt. MALEUR, a passenger by the schooner *G. J. Miller*, which arrived yesterday, (19th) from Eleuthera, states that the bark *Japonica*, Captain SHELDON, from Philadelphia, bound for Cuba, was wrecked on Berry Island, the 2d inst. The vessel was a total loss. Captain SHELDON and crew, and the large part of the cargo was saved and arrived at Nassau, N. P., on the 5th inst. The *Japonica* was 240 tons register, built in Philadelphia in March, 1850, and was owned by Mr. WILSON.

Jollification of German Students.

A large hall decorated with green branches and flags of parti-color, bearing on them various mystic cyphers—the initials of the various Verbindungen and Landsmanschaften—three long tables filled with bier seidels, and on either side of these tables men of every age between 21 and 70, the heads of most of them covered with the most minute caps, likewise parti-colored, some of them with the German black, red and blue hue—the whole seen through a vast cloud of tobacco smoke; this was the view which presented itself to the eyes of our astonished Reporter as he entered the long room of the Constanz Brewery on Tuesday evening. It was the "Commers" held by the Alten Häuser (old houses, as the Alumni are called in students' German,) of the University of Jena in honor of the third centennial anniversary of the institution of their *Alma Mater*. At the same time a similar celebration was being held in Jena, and it had been ardently hoped that the Atlantic telegraph would be completed in time to send a *schmollis* (or greeting) to the *commilitiones* at Jena. But this hope being annihilated, all the Committee could do was to gather in as many of the Alten Häuser (or to translate very freely, *eld tops.*) of other German Universities as possible at the festival Among others, it was proposed to Mr. VETTER, one of the Committee, to invite the Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, who took his degree at the University of Heidelberg. But Mr. VETTER said Dr. PENNINGTON was "only a nigger," and as Dr. WILHELM, who was to be present, was to be the Democratic candidate for Coroner next Fall, it might hurt him to invite Dr. PENNINGTON, learned though he might be. This incident gaining publicity, deterred many from being present.

The speeches at the celebration were made subordinate to the songs (and the bier) and till the Rev. Dr. SCHRAMM, of St. George's Chapel, spoke finely in German, and Dr. FUSTER made quite a speech in Latin. Take an equal number of graduates of American colleges and how many would have understood it?

Then Mr. GEORGE W. PARKER, of this City, addressed the *old tops* in excellent English. Among other good things he brought out was the fact that there are only two cities in Germany or the world which contained more Germans than New-York and its environs. His closing remarks were based on the idea that as the Germans, living under many potentates, scattered throughout many continents, everywhere spoke the same language and sang the same songs, so might we soon see the "good time coming" when throughout the world there would be spoken the language of unicersal brotherhood, and would resound a song of peace and good will unto all men.

If our reporter were a poet he would give translations of some of the good songs that were sung, especially of the "Weike Lied," or Dedicatory Song, during which each Bursch, holding his sword in the right hand and in the left his cap, pierced the latter through and through.

And after the *commers* with its talking, and singing and fencing, came "Gemüthlichkeit," an untranslatable German word, and when we left about daybreak every one was happy, good-natured and "gemüthlich."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Hatters' Bank Robbery—A Carpet-Bag Containing $60,000 of the Missing Money left at Captain Walling's Residence—No Clue to the Robbers—Increased Mystery.

The Hatters' Bank, at Bethel, Conn., it will be remembered, was broken into by burglars, about ten days ago, and in the most adroit manner robbed of $66,000 in bills—$75,000 of which were issues of that institution—$6,300 in gold, and the balance in bills of other banks, drafts, and certificates of deposit. The officers of the Bank offered a reward of $5,000 for the recovery of the money. Capt. WALLING, of the Detective Police, and Officers ELDER and MCCOED, at once attempted to obtain a clue to the robbers. In the course of a day or two, they got on the track of two individuals whom, from various circumstances, they were led to suspect of being the burglars. They followed these men closely in their travels about the City, and also kept a sharp watch upon several houses known as resorts of burglars and desperate characters. Two men, giving their names as GEORGE SMITH and JAMES FARRELL, were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, but no evidence being adduced against them, they were necessarily discharged. The officers, however, did not relax their efforts to get a clue to the guilty parties.

About 9 P. M., Wednesday, a young man wearing a slouched hat, and evidantly a good deal disguised, called at the residence of Captain WALLING, No. 325 Second-avenue, rang the door-bell and inquired if the Captain was at home. Mr. WM. O'DONNELL, from whom Captain WALLING rents a portion of the house, answered the door-bell and informed the stranger that the Captain was absent. The young man said he had a carpet-bag which he had been requested to leave there for the Captain, and he asked Mr. O'DONNELL to take charge of it and deliver it to the Captain, which Mr. O'DONNELL said he would do. The stranger handed over the carpet-bag and left. Mr. O'DONNELL attached no importance to the matter, and throwing the carpet-bag carelessly into one corner of the sitting-room left for his place of business.

Some two hours after the above occurred, Captain WALLING, on his way home—as he is frequently in the habit of doing—dropped into O'DONNELL's place in the Third-avenue, to get O'D.'s company home. After entering the house, Mr. O'DONNELL informed the Captain about the carpet-bag—he came very near going to bed without thinking of it—and the Captain at once looked at the bag. His suspicion was slightly aroused, and the idea suggested itself that possibly some, person from an anxiety to put him out of the way, had taken this means to spring an infernal machine upon him. The carpet-bag was accordingly opened with great caution, but instead of a powder mine, a mine of bank-bills was disclosed to their astonished eyes. The Captain examined the bag close enough to ascertain that it was filled with bills on the Hatters' Bank of Bethel. The carpet bag and its contents were brought this morning to the Police Headquarters. On counting the money, about $55,000 was found, comprising bills of all denominations, from fifties down. A telegraphic dispatch was immediately sent to Bethel, announcing to the Cashier of the Bank the recovery of the money. The leaving of the carpet bag and its contents in the mysterious manner described is thought by some to have originated from a supposition on the part of the burglars, that the bank, in recovering this amount of its stolen funds, would redeem all its outstanding issues, and that they thus would be gainers of $20,000, the amount of the bills retained in their possession, besides the gold and issues of other banks still unaccounted for.

VERY SMART EXPLOIT FOR AN INSANE MAN.—Confidence operators not unfrequently make some paltry purchase, and give in payment some bogus draft or check, receiving back a handful of good money and their purchase. Some time ago an honest and demure-looking man called at the office of the New-York and Liverpool Steamship Company and purchased a ticket for Liverpool. The price of the ticket was $23, and the innocent-looking man gave the clerk in attendance a draft for $50 on the Phœnix Bank of Liverpool, signed Hugh James Herndon, which the clerk took, and gave back in exchange a ticket and $27 in City bills. In due course of time the draft was discovered to be worthless, and a watch was set for the swindler. Yesterday a Policeman found him, arrested him and took him before a Police Magistrate. On a careful examination it was found—such at least was the force of the decision rendered by Justice QUACKENBUSH—that the man was merely an insane operator in drafts, and that he bought the ticket, gave the $50 draft, and pocketed the money given back to him, while acting simply under an uncontrollable insane impulse. The dangerous insane operator was given in charge to Dr. Covil, at the Tombs.

AN AMBITIOUS JEHU.—Edward Caven is a stout, smart lad, twenty years of age, who has been but six months from the "ould counthry," and talks yet a round, wholesome brogue. Mr. Turnure employed him to assist in taking care of horses at his livery stable in Fourth-avenue, and there the youthful Edward worked very faithfully. Mr. Turnure finally gave Edward some bills to collect, which it appears Edward did collect, and appropriated a good share of the proceeds, with which he purchased for himself some new clothes and a gold watch. Mr. Turnure discovered the embezzlements his servant Edward had been guilty of. The youthful delinquent excused himself by stating that he was going to get married shortly, and took the money to get himself a decent wedding suit. Justice QUACKENBUSH locked him up, that his matrimonial aspirations might not lead him into further difficulties.

Fires.

IN WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—NARROW ESCAPE OF A YOUNG LADY.—At 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, officer TUMMEY, of the Sixteenth Ward, discovered a thick volume of smoke issuing from the third story window of the dwelling-house No. 182 West Twenty-first-street, occupied by Mr. WM. C. HITZELBERGER and family. He immediately alarmed the inmates, and found them at breakfast in the basement, with the exception of a young lady who occupied a room on the third floor, and who had not yet arisen. On going up-stairs, it was found that the fire had gained such headway, and the room was so densely filled with smoke, that it was with the utmost difficulty that the young lady could be rescued from her perilous position. Officer TUMMEY was severely burned about the face and hands in getting her out of the room. The smoke had rendered her unconscious; a few moments of further delay and it would have been a case for the Coroner. The damage by the fire was about $500, and is covered by insurance in the Mercantile Insurance Company.

HUDSON-STREET.—The alarm of fire in the Third District, at 10½ o'clock on Thursday night, was caused by a fire in the clothing-store owned by JOHN HAYES, No. 363 Hudson-street, corner of King. The fire was confined to the show-window, where it originated, and was extinguished by a few pailfulls of water. Damage about $100.

[Advertisement.]
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
QUEEN'S MESSAGE.
"Whose are the best Sewing Machines in the United States?"
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
"WEED'S PATENT.
WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors.
Salesroom No. 345 Broadway, New-York."

[Advertisement.]
HADFIELD'S TELEGRAPH
FIREWORKS,
COLEY & TITUS, Agents,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Orders of any amount, addressed as above, promptly attended to.

[Advertisement.]
CHOLERA INFANTUM.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething will positively cure cholera infantum, dysentery, and diiarrhœa, if used in season, and will give immediate relief to infants and children suffering from wind cholic. Sold by all dealers in medicines. Price 25 cents a bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—To use an expressive Western phrase, the Ointment "wipes out" every eruptive and ulcerous disorder, while the Pills purge the internal organs of all impurity. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

IMPORTANT TO FIREMEN.—The Deputy Superintendent of Police has found an ordinance which imposes a penalty of $25 on every fireman not wearing a badge while attending a fire. He intends to enforce it.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Wednesday night, a man named JOHN HENDERSON walked to the river, at the foot of Fulton-street, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of several employes of the Union Ferry Company. He was taken to the Second Precinct Station, and was subsequently taken to his residence in New-York.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, a man named ANDREW THOMPSON, a finisher employed on the *City of Brooklyn*, now in the Dry Dock at the Navy-yard, fell from a gang plank, a distance of 45 feet, to the bottom of the dock and received such injuries that he cannot recover. He was taken to the City Hospital.

YELLOW FEVER.—The case of yellow fever heretofore noticed in Union-street, resulted in death yesterday. The deceased had been at work on the Quarantine grounds.

ACCIDENT.—JAMES BRACHER, a lad 11 years old, while at play yesterday, fell and broke both bones of his right arm. A few weeks ago he broke his left arm. He was taken to the Long Island Hospital.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—Yesterday Mrs. COLIE, residing at the corner of Houston and Willoughby streets, was severely burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon two masons, at work on the ice-house being constructed in Plymouth street, by the breaking of a plank were precipitated a distance of fifty feet to the ground. One of the men, named JAMES MCKAY, was seriously injured and was taken to the City Hospital. The other escaped with a few bruises.

FIRES.—At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning Officer COLGAN, of the Sixth Precinct, discovered a fire in house No. Marshal street, occupied by JOHN BAUER. It was extinguished before damage beyond $50 had been done. Some barrels of lime had been placed against the side of the house and had ignited the wood-work and thus caused the fire.

At about 12½ o'clock yesterday a building occupied by Messrs. DOUGLAS & JENKINSON, on North Second-street, near Seventh, caught fire from an oil-kettle which boiled over, while workmen were putting hot steam in to temper it. It was extinguished with slight damage. One of the employes had his head severely damaged by the flames.

LAUNCHED.—Yesterday afternoon the pilot-boat *Edmund Blunt* was launched from the yard of E. F. WILLIAMS, at Greenpoint. She is 121 tons burden, 80 feet on deck, 20 feet beam, and 8 feet hold. She was built for John E. Johnson, David Baker, Charles McCumsky, Peter McNamee, G. H. Sullivan and James H. Turnure, New-York, Sandy Hook pilots. She is built to take the place of the *Jacob L. Westervelt*, the pilot-boat which was lost on the 21st of April last.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention for the Fifth Congressional District, comprising Hudson, Essex and Union counties, was held yesterday afternoon at the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to be supported at the ensuing election. Over one hundred delegates were present. The Convention organized by electing the following officers:

President—GEORGE W. SAVAGE, of Union county.

Vice Presidents—George McLaughlin, of Hudson; Judge Pierson, of Essex; John H. Clark, of Union.

Secretaries—John H. Meeker, William S. Woodruff and J. Hughes.

Judge PIERSON moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions for the action of the Convention. After some discussion, the motion was adopted, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. PIERSON of Essex, JELIFFE of Hudson, and HINCHMAN of Union.

At this stage of the proceedings, Governor PRICE of New-Jersey entered the room, and was invited to a seat with the President. He was received with enthusiastic cheers.

A motion was then made and adopted, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

JACOB R. WORTENDYKE was proposed and received the nomination by acclamation, there being not a single dissenting voice. A Committee of three was then appointed to notify Mr. W. of his nomination.

The name of Mr. CHARLES FINK had been brought forward by his friends in connection with this office. Mr. FINK sent in a letter stating that he was not a candidate, and would not accept should the nomination be tendered him.

A motion was adopted to hold the next Congressional Convention at the city of Elizabeth, and a Committee of two from each County was appointed to take the matter in charge.

Mr. A. F. BOYCE, of Essex County, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we still adhere to the resolutions of principles passed at Cincinnati in 1856.

Resolved, That the course of J. R. WORTENDYKE as Representative during the late session of Congress, in every other way than on the KANSAS question, was unexceptionable.

Resolved, That he be, and hereby is, requested to favor her earliest application, coming from an unquestioned majority of her citizens, for admission into the Union.

The resolutions were not seconded.

The Committee, accompanied by Mr. WORTENDYKE, here entered. Mr. W. accepted the nomination, and felt gratified that his course in Congress had been acceptable and in conformity to their views.

The Committee appointed for the purpose, presented a series of resolutions, in which they fully indorsed the course pursued by the Administration, and also the acts of Mr. WORTENDYKE.

Mr. BOYCE protested against the resolutions referring to Kansas, and was proceeding to give his views when the Chair called him to order. Considerable confusion prevailed, and some person pronouncing Mr. BOYCE a "Black Republican," proposed to hustle him out. Some man said. "No; he is a good little fellow, but he has got on the wrong track."

Governor PRICE was loudly called for, and made a speech.

The Convention then adjourned, and proceeded in a body, headed by a band of music, to serenade Mr. WORTENDYKE.

Personal.

The Boston *Atlas* of the 19th says: The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, visited the Navy-yard yesterday forenoon. He was received by Commodore Stringham, and a salute of 17 guns was fired. After being introduced to the officers of the Yard, he was escorted through the principal workshops, and after viewing the *Hartford*, now in course of construction, he was conducted on board the frigate *Roanoke*, and was greeted with the national honors. He next visited the rooms of the National Institute and Library, where he was presented with the diploma of the Institute, having been elected a member by the officers. After partaking of a collation at the residence of the Commodore he left the Yard for Boston. He appeared pleased with the condition of things.

A Newport correspondent of the *Evening Post* says: "On Monday morning, as Mr. Staigg, the artist, and Mr. Henry T. Tuckerman, the author, were bathing, the latter became disabled. They had been swimming on a race, beyond their depth, and Mr. Staigg's skill and strength, it is probable, alone rescued Mr. Tuckerman from a watery grave. Hearing his companion's cry of distress, he sustained him until assistance was no longer needed, and Mr. Tuckerman was taken home where he was quite ill for a day or two afterwards. The accident is attributed to sun-stroke, or perhaps to over-exercise in the water."

Governor Newell, of New-Jersey, in replying to an invitation to attend the late Editorial festival at Paterson, wrote: "Even that wonder of the age, the Electric Telegraph, at whose miraculous extension from continent to continent, the civilized world, even now, rejoices with 'joy unspeakable,' and upon the success of which I devoutly thank God, and congratulate all mankind—is but another tributary to the influence and power of the Press."

Among the passengers for Europe in the steamer *Arago*, which will leave this port to morrow, is the Rev. Thomas Farrell, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, New-York. He visits Europe for the transaction of business connected with the diocese, and also for the benefit of his health.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 19.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	92½	50 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	opg 77⅝
5,000 Missouri S. 6s	84⅜	50 do	b10 77⅝
39,000 do	84⅜	100 do	opg 77⅝
3,000 Min. S. 8 P. c. b	106	225 do	opg 77¾
1,000 Cal. S. 7s n. b	85¾	110 do	c 77⅞
3,000 do	85	400 do	b3 77⅞
1,000 Brooklyn C. 6s	97	1000 do	b60 77⅞
3,000 N. Y. C. R. 6s	89½	500 do	b30 77⅞
$2,000 Gos Branch Bds,	67½	250 do	c 77¾
5,000 I. C. R. Bds s60	89	100 Erie Railroad	s3 17½
$1,000 G. & C. 2d mt Bds.	91	50 do	b30 17½
$2,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	22½	100 do	c 17¾
10 Bank of N. Y.	108¼	50 Hud. Riv. R.R.	s60 28
10 do	108	10 La Crosse & Mil. R.	37½
24 National Bank	108½	100 Reading R. R.	b60 47¾
10 Bank of Commerce	100	300 do	c 47¾
5 do	99¾	200 do	s30 47⅞
70 Pac. M. S. Co	84½	100 do	b60 48
60 do	84¾	100 do	s60 47¾
2 Am. Exchange Bk	106	100 do	b30 47¾
18 Merchants' Bank	110	200 do	c 47⅞
10 Hanover Bank	89	21 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	91
30 Imp. & Trad Bank	105	100 Panama R.R.	c.113¾
134 Mechanics Bank	114	170 Gal. & Chi. R R.	83¾
20 Del & Hudson Canal	98⅞	100 do	s5 83¾
100 Gardiner Gold Co	⅝	130 do	83⅞
100 do	⅝	450 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	34¼
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	57¾	200 do	b60 34¾
100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b60 22½	200 do	s10 34¾
120 do	23½	150 Chi. & R. Is. R.R.	73¾
50 M. S & N. Ia. pref. st.	44½	600 do	73¾
200 Ill Central R. R.	75½	50 do	b30 73¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91½	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 83½
70 Pac. M. Steam. Co	84¾	325 do	83⅞
50 do	b30 84¾	300 do	s60 83
300 Cl. & Toledo R.	34	150 N. Y. C. R. R.	77⅝
100 do	s30 33¾	250 do	b60 77⅝
50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	73¾	100 do	s10 77⅝
100 do	73¾	100 do	77⅝
100 Reading R. R.	47⅜	150 do	s30 77¾
100 do	s30 47½	50 do	b3 77½
250 Erie R. R.	17	100 do	s3 77½
50 Harlem Railroad	103⅜	100 do	s60 77⅛
150 do	103⅝	100 do	s50 77¼
200 M. So. & N. Ia. R.R.	22¾	50 do	s10 77½
50 Mil. & Miss. R.	15½	50 do	opg 77½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Miss. 6s	84	15 National Bank	108¾
1,000 E. T. & V. R. 6s	75	30 Irving F. Ins Co	110
5,000 R. & M. R. R. 8s	35	20 Will'g City Ins. Co.	125¾
1,000 N. Y. & H. R. 2m 7s	74	40 St. Marks F. I. Co.	112½
3,000 Del. & Ch. Ct. Co 6s	93	10 Phenix Ins. Co.	140
3,000 M. & Cin. R. 1st m	31½	6 Relief F. Ins. Co.	112¼
12,000 Racine & M. R.	40	5 Em. City F. I Co.	107
1,300 Sac. C. 10 p. c. bs	35	20 Exchange F. In. Co.	100¾
10,000 N. In Gos Br.	70¾	30 Second-avenue R.R.	90
5,000 do	69¾	10 U. S. Express Co.	85
20 Metropolitan B'k	107⅝	65 Paterson Man. Co.	10
30 do	107⅝	50 Min. Mining Co.	120
20 M. Ex. Bank	100	10 Nassau Fire In. Co	51¼
15 N. Y. County Bk	105	20 Excelsior F. In. Co	106½
20 Citizen's Bank	100	10 Mar. Fire Ins. Co.	120¾
5 Orient M. Ins. Co.	80	44 Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	110
20 Lorillard F. I. Co.	120	100 Citizen's Fire I. Co	86½
10 N. W. F. In. Co.	91¾	10 Resolute F. Ins. Co.	107
10 do	91¾	10 Etna Fire Ins. Co.	107¾
10 do	89¾	20 Gallatin Fire In. Co	84½
7 Com'wealth F.I.Co.	91½	10 Harmony F. Ins. Co.	81
20 Mer F Ins Co	110¾	10 do	80¾
5 Hmbt. F. Ins. Co.	96	5 Gebhard F. Ins. Co.	90¼
20 do	94½	16 Security F. I. Co.	108¾
20 Goodhue F. I. Co.	92½	20 Commercial In. Co.	109¾
6 Home Fire Ins Co.	159	20 Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	125½
10 Amer. Ex. Co.	90½	16 Equitable F. In. Co.	159½
60 Irving Bank	100½	15 do	152
30 do	110¾		

THURSDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

We have to report another quiet day in Money affairs. The demand on temporary loan is lighter than usual among the Brokers, and deposits are still left with them as low as 3 ℘ cent. per annum. The Banks are a little more independent in respect to discounting paper, and the rates, as compared with the cheapest terms made before the Government negotiations, are ½ ℘ cent. higher on paper within 90 days, and 1 ℘ cent. higher on long date bills. We quote short paper 4@5, with actual transactions at 4½ on 60 day acceptances; and long dates at 5½@6 ℘ cent. The Exchange market is also quiet; Sterling 109½@109¾; Francs 5.13¾@5.12½; the business for Saturday's steamer has not yet opened.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange are growing more interesting. Most of the leading Brokers have returned from their Summer excursions, and the sales yesterday and to-day, partake, to some extent, of the nature of a strong fight on both sides the speculative account. The broker of the steamboat party, the head of which is an Erie Director and the principal drag, as the outside public suspect, upon a quiet and rational settlement of the difficulty with the other trunk lines, has re-entered the market as a heavy seller *short* of Central shares, and in turn has been met by good buyers. The transactions in the Stock today reach about 5,000 Shares, opening at 77½ cash, selling up to 77⅞, and closing 77½@⅝ ℘ cent. In Erie the transactions were mostly at 17⅛@17 ℘ cent. In the Western Shares, the contest between the *Bull* and *Bear* account is growing in spirit, the latter selling with the greater freedom on the reported traffic early in August, and slow improvement in business from the West. Reading shares and Hudson River hold pretty steady, though Reading at the close was less firm than in the forenoon, participating in the afternoon drive against the General market, which left off dull. The exceptions are the Illinois Central shares which were wanted at 76—a rise of 2 ℘ cent. Pacific Mail, which